密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

Entered as Second Class matter, May 1917, at the U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

VOLUME XVIII　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH, 1921　　NUMBER 13

THE WEEKLY REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST
Formerly Millard's Review

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Publisher
C. F. REMER, Contributing Editor
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
DON D. PATTERSON, Acting Editor and Business Manager
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interests
PETER S. JOWE, Representative in Hankow, China
HIN WONG, Representative in South China, Canton.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 589
Special Articles
America's Attitude Toward China ..... J. B. P. 591
The Last Message of Premier Hara to China ... H. K. T. 592
Lord Northcliffe Through Chinese Eyes ..... Francis Zia 594
Electrification for Railroads in China ..... Thomas Meloy 596
A Permanent Famine Relief Commission and a New Famine ..... C. F. Remer 599
The Washington Conference 600
Who's Who in China 602
Chinese Women Send Message to Daughters of the American Revolution 603
Men and Events 603
News from North China 606
News from Central China 614
News Summary of the Week 718
China's Progress in Industry 622
What the Ships Carry Between America and China 632
New Books and Publications
My Chinese Marriage 634
Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China 635
The United States Court for China 636

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES. U. S. DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS MAY BE USED FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE ADVERTISING CORPORATION
1 West 34th Street, New York City
Telephone: Fitz Roy 5111 :: Cable Ad.: Scholzem, N. Y.
Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed through the New York Office.

SINCE THE CONCLUSION OF THE recent European war there has been a growing feeling that the time has arrived when a closer unity and cooperation among the English speaking peoples of the world is a necessity. This conclusion is not rooted in any all-conquering or bombastic idea of Pan-Anglo-Saxonism and a domination of the world by English speaking peoples but from a sound and sane view of the world today. The world's two largest nations, financially, governmentally and commercially, are Great Britain and the United States. The power and influence they wield, whether for good or evil, is felt in the most sparsely inhabited sections of the globe. Great Britain has always been a maritime nation and as such her international relations and policies are of long standing. The recent war forced the United States into the international lists and has created circumstances which will make it forever impossible for this country to recede into its previous state of national sufficiency and smugness. Americans are slowly but surely gaining an international viewpoint and looking beyond their own shores. An American familiar with the Far East, as a retired Major General and as an active officer in the United States Army, recently remarked with regard to the Washington Conference that if it accomplished nothing more than to give the people of the United States an international viewpoint and a sense of international responsibility it would be a benefactor of the world. Some students of international affairs have gone so far as to perdict that the future peace of the world, at least, for the next several decades, depends upon Anglo-American good will.

ANGLO-AMERICAN friendship means much to the nation of China. Lord Northcliffe, one of the most outspoken, frank and observing figures in present day public life in Great Britain, during his short stay in the city of Shanghai, made the remark during a conversation that, "the future of China largely depended upon Anglo-American friendship and cooperation." He expressed the conviction that neither Great Britain nor the United States sought any ulterior territorial or other advantages and that both sincerely desired that the Open Door be maintained in the nation. China is now asking for freedom of commercial, political and economic development with protection from outside

interference. The proposals advanced have apparently, on the outset, been treated with kind consideration by the other Powers represented at Washington. But any agreement reached will not be of any material use to China unless it represents a close agreement upon the general policy on the part of the United States and Great Britain. They alone in their present positions can make any assurances given to China valid and certain. If this agreement is not forthcoming, China's hope for the future will be blasted. Japan sees a danger to such an understanding, and has seen it for a number of years, as has been evidenced in the enunciation of the "Monroe Doctrine for Asia" and the "Asia for the Asiatics" movement. She has also shown that much faith is pinned on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance by her courting of favor in the visit of the Crown Prince to England and in the preparations being made for the reception of the Prince of Wales. Japan fears such a union not on the grounds of domination but rather from the standpoint of the trend of modern civilization toward self-determination and a respect for the rights of the weaker nations and peoples of the world. She sees in it a cessation of her predatory raids on China and the end of her policy of territorial aggrandizement.

LORD Northcliffe has, apparently voicing liberal British opinion, denounced the Alliance as an obstacle to Anglo-American understanding. An English writer after traveiling in the United States reported recently that he was asked everywhere: "Is Great Britain going to continue the Alliance?" Indications are present that, though the Alliance is not directly involved at the Washington Conference, it must come up for consideration in order that Great Britain and the United States may come to some agreement. Americans generally, through the press and through their public men, have expressed a willingness for such cooperation. Americans in the Far East, in particular, see the soundness of such agreement on the grounds outlined by both the delegates of Great Britain and the United States at the opening of the Conference. It is to be hoped that the Conference will find such a condition existing at its close for the welfare of China and that of the world at large.

THE PRESENT FINANCIAL STATE of China is sad enough without having made worse by the repetition of rumors and the spread of unverified reports. We have no inside information as to the present state of the Bank of China or the Bank of Communications in Peking. We do know that the branches of both of these banks in Shanghai withstood the attempts of the late President Yuan Shih Kai to include them in his plan for a "moratorium." (This is the long Latin name that was devised for the simple process of taking from these banks the whole of their reserve funds and leaving them nothing with which to face their depositors and creditors.) The management of the Bank of China has been given credit for putting spirit into this resistance and the man who is said to have lead the movement is still at his post at the Bank of China. We know also that the Chinese believe that foreigners are responsible for the spread of the present rumors about the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. We believe that no foreigner who does not possess certain knowledge to back his statements should allow himself to fall into the habit of spreading rumors that may do China harm in this country and in the United States where the Pacific Conference is in session. This is no plea that unpleasant facts about the financial difficulties of the Chinese government should be covered up. It is a plea for a square deal and an appeal to Americans to make sure that they are not lending assistance to those whose interest lies in making a bad matter worse here in China. This matter was dealt with at a meeting of representatives of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Kiangsu Educational Association, the Native Bankers' Guild and other Chinese associations last Sunday evening and the justice of their protest against the irresponsible spread of rumors will appeal to all the members of the foreign community in China.

America's Attitude Toward China

AMERICAN attitude and policy toward China was again indicated in Washington on October 14, when Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and a member of the American delegation to the Conference on Limitation of Armament, introduced in the Senate a joint-resolution designed to prevent the export of materials used in war to any country where "conditions of domestic violence exists." After this resolution has passed both houses of Congress and has been enacted into law, it will prevent American manufacturers of munitions to sell supplies to revolutionary parties in China. Although the resolution does not mention China specifically, a covering letter written by Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes, makes the matter clear. The resolution follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint resolution approved March 14, 1912, amending the joint resolution to prohibit the exports of coal and other material used in war from any seaport of the United States, approved April 22, 1898, be, and hereby, is amended to read as follows:

That whenever the President shall find that in any American country or in any country in which the United States exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction, conditions if domestic violence exists, which are promoted by the use of arms and munitions of war procured from the United States, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export, except under such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, any arms or munitions of war from any place in the United States to such country until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress.

Sec. 2. That any shipment of material hereby declared unlawful after such proclamation shall be punishable by fine not exceeding $10,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both.

The letter by Secretary of State Hughes, which accompanied the Lodge resolution and which explains the American position on this subject follows:

Department of State,
Washington, March 14, 1921.

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge,
United States Senate

Sir: In view of the long continued civil strife in China, the powers allied and associated in the war, and also certain of the neutral powers, mutually agreed, through their diplomatic representatives in Peking, in May, 1919, to restrict shipments from their respective countries to China of arms and munitions of war, and material destined exclusively for their manufacture, until the establishment of a government whose authority should be recognized throughout the whole country. The powers thus cooperating were the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Brazil, the Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium, and Italy. The purport of this understanding was to put into effect internationally, as regards China, a policy identical with that which the United States has adopted in the past in connection with civil disturbances in countries in Latin America, as set forth in Public Resolution No. 22, of March 14, 1912 (37 Stat., p. 630). This Government was enabled to exercise the control

The President's Thanksgiving Proclamation

THAT season has come when, alike in the pursuance of a devout people's time honored custom, and in further recognition of favoring national fortunes, it is proper that the President should summon the Nation to a day of devotion and of thanksgiving for the blessings bestowed and to give there with a prayer of guidance in the modes of life that may deserve continuance of Divine Favor. Foremost among these blessings is the return of peace and the approach to normal ways again. The year has brought us again into relations of amity with all nations after a long period of struggle and turbulence; in thankfulness therefore we may well unite in the hope that Providence will vouchsafe approval to the things we have done, the aims which have guided us, and the aspirations which have inspired us. We shall be prospered as we shall deserve prosperity, seeking not alone for the material things but for those of the spirit, as well; earnestly trying to help others, asking before all else the privilege of service as we render thanks anew for exaltation which has come to us. We may fittingly petition that moderation and wisdom shall be granted to rest upon all who are in authority in the tasks they must discharge, that their hands will be steadied, and their purposes strengthened in answer to our prayers. Ours has been a favored nation in the bounty which God has bestowed upon it. The great trial of humanity, though indeed we bore our hearts as well as we were able, left us comparatively little scarred. It is for us to recognize that we have been thus favored and when we gather to our altars to offer up thanks, we will do well to pledge in humility and in all sincerity our purpose to prove deserving. We have been raised up and preserved in national power and consequence as a part of a plan whose wisdom we cannot question. Thus believing we can do no less than hold our nation the willing instrument of the Providence which has so wonderfully favored us. Opportunity for a very great service awaits us if we shall prove equal to it. Let our prayers be raised for direction in the right paths under God. Our responsibility is great to our own first, to all men afterwards, and to all mankind in God's own justice. Now, Therefore, I, Warren G. Harding President of the United States of America, hereby designate Thursday, the 24th Day of November, to be observed by the people as a day of Thanksgiving devotion and prayer, urging that at their hearthsides and their altars they will give thanks for all that has been rendered unto them and will pray continuance of the Divine Fortune which has been showered so generously upon this Nation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 31st day of October, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and Twenty-one, and of the Independence of the United States, the One Hundred and Forty-sixth.

By President Warren G. Harding
(Seal)

Charles E. Hughes,
Secretary of States.

over the export of arms and munitions to China, in pursuance of the policy thus adopted, on the basis of the provisions of the espionage act of June 15, 1917, as enforced by the War Trade Board.

By the joint resolution approved March 3, 1921, those provisions of the espionage act of June 15, 1917, providing for the control of exports, were repelled. The Department of State was thus deprived of any legal authority by which it could control shipment of arms and thereby cooperate with the other interested powers in restricting shipments of arms used to promote and continue civil strife in China. It is believed that conditions in China do not at the present time warrant any change in this policy, and I therefore have the honor to renew the request contained in a letter addressed to you by Secretary Lansing under date of December 31, 1919, namely, that Public Resolution No. 22, of March 14, 1912 (37 Stat., p. 630), be amended by striking out the limiting word "American" in the first line, or by such other means as you in your discretion may consider adequate, to enable this Government to continue its cooperation with the other powers in a policy which it believes necessary under existing circumstances.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
Charles E. Hughes.

This resolution, which probably will be enacted into law before this article appears in print, is of special interest at the present time in that it may indicate another phase of American policy in connection with the coming Conference on Limitation of Armament. Americans in China who are familiar with the diplomatic agreement of May, 1919, and with the internal troubles of China for several years have had the feeling that Japan has not lived up to her part of the agreement to refrain from supplying arms to the various Chinese factions. Charges, which have not been conclusively denied, to the effect that Japan has been secretly supplying arms in China, not only to revolutionary factions, but to bandit bands in Shantung, Manchuria and in the Yangtze Valley, have been in circulation for a number of years. One of the clauses of the Twenty-One Demands of 1915 had to do with the supplying of munitions to China by Japan and a similar clause is supposed to exist in the infamous secret Sino-Japanese Military Agreement of 1918. In case it is intended to make this a subject of discussion and agreement at the coming Conference on Limitation of Armament, doubtless some method will be devised that will effectively prevent Japan any or other nation, America included from secretly promoting strife in China through the munitioning of revolutionary movements or robber bands for the purpose of creating disorder.

J. B. P.

Washington, D. C., October 22, 1921.

The Last Message of Premier Hara to China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THREE hours before the hand of the assassin laid him low at Tokyo Central Station at 7.25 o'clock on the night of November 4, Prime Minister Takashi Hara said to me at his official residence in the Japanese Capital: "Tell your people that Japan has no territorial ambition in China. These two countries must co-exist. My policy of non-interference in Chinese domestic affairs is being endorsed by the majority of thinking Japanese. You want some proof for this change of Japanese policy? For proof I offer the fact that there is an entire absence of any desire on the part of the Japanese to retaliate China's boycott of Japanese goods and other Chinese hostile measures towards us."

At the doorway, as I took my leave after an interview lasting one hour and a half, the great Japanese statesman reiterated his advice: "Also tell your officials and leaders of commerce and industry for me that if you could quickly get together and form a united government the Far Eastern problems would be much simplified. It is not true that for the last three years Japan, as you have insinuated, has given support now to one Chinese faction and now to the other, thereby prolonging China's civil strife. We desire a united China and a united China will benefit your people no less than our people."

Prime Minister Hara added: "I do not wish to give this advice too insistently or too frequently less my good intentions may be misconstrued." Little did he then know that he had given his last advice to China through a mere journalist. Unaware of the disaster awaiting him at the railway station exactly three hours later, Prime Minister Hara sent me away with a winning smile.

As our conversation was being translated from English into Japanese and from Japanese into English by K. Yamada, his English secretary, who at one time was his newspaper colleague, I had the opportunity to make a close study of Prime Minister Hara's features as I am wont to do when I interview history-making statesmen. I found him to be a man of great determination. Resolution was written all over his face. He had a powerful jaw. He was expressionless when he talked. Throughout the whole interview he smiled but twice.

The moment my eyes rested upon his face, I had the highest respect for him. He inspired confidence and put a stranger at ease. His snow-white hair and the youthful complexion although he was 69 years of age, highly impressed me. There were wrinkles on his forehead indicative of much thinking. He wore a morning coat. As he talked he played with his fingers by having them touch each other.

After the interview I returned to my hotel in Yokohama and jotted down a few notes for recollection. It was a shock to me the next morning when I read in the newspapers the announcement that Prime Minister Hara had been assassinated the preceding evening, as he was about to board a train for Kyoto to preside over the mass meeting of the Seiyuki party of which he was the principal leader, and to have an interview with Lord Northcliffe. When I saw Baron Ijuin, former Japanese Minister to China, and former Ambassador to Italy, and now Director of the Intelligence Department in Tokyo's Foreign Office, I expressed my deep sorrow for the tragedy. Baron Ijuin, who arranged the interview with Prime Minister Hara for me, said that Mr. Hara's English secretary had told him the preceding evening: "I am glad that Prime Minister Hara should have given the last interview to Mr. Tong and could have sent to China, through the distinguished Chinese journalist, before his tragical ending, his last public statement on Japan's foreign policy towards China."

I feel that it is only fair to the late Prime Minister Hara to give the notes as I jotted them down at Yokohama on the evening when he was assassinated at Tokyo and, when I was not aware of his tragedy and not even to revise them now that he is unable to read my article. The notes are as follows:

I called upon Prime Minister Hara of Japan at 3 p. m. on November 4, at his official residence by appointment. K. Yamada was kind enough to interpret the interview and English was the medium through which the conversation was conducted. I was not able to speak Japanese and the Prime Minister could not speak Chinese nor English. Mr. Yamada, who interpreted the interview is an old

colleague of Prime Minister Hara, when the latter was chief editor of *Osaka Mainichi*, which then had a circulation of 170,000. He is as old as Mr. Hara, with the difference that Mr. Hara has white hair all over his head.

I asked whether it was true that the Japanese government had changed its policy towards China and said that the Chinese people would remain anti-Japanese if Japan's policy continued to be one of territorial conquest. My remark was interpreted into Japanese and Prime Minister Hara paused for a while and replied: "I can assure you that my country, for which I am an official spokesman, has no desire for territorial conquest or aggrandizement at the present time. Some misunderstandings were created by Japan's acts in the two administrations preceding me, namely, the Okuma and the Terauchi administrations. China's suspicion of Japan's intention was aroused through their indiscretion in utterances as well as in actions. The Chinese-Japanese relationship, which used to be cordial, accordingly suffered a break and was at several times much estranged.

"At that time I was the leader of the Seyuki and denounced that policy, considering it as inexpedient and full of danger. I strongly and repeatedly urged that Japan should leave China alone and let her work out her own problems of domestic nature. Interference in her internal affairs or siding with one faction against the other or taking advantage of her instability to secure some material gains for the good of Japan would not be conducive to the improvement of good relations between these two countries. I said to our politicians that China and Japan should co-exist. At that time the opinion of the Japanese people was equally divided. A large section considered my view as being unsound. I continued preaching this idea of helping China for mutual benefit and not only in the interest of Japan alone, and of refraining from interfering in Chinese domestic affairs when General Terauchi succeeded Marquis Okuma. Most of General Terauchi's official acts were against my wish. Three years ago, I was able to put my idea into practice when I headed the Cabinet."

"You may not have noticed the change of Japanese policy beginning three years ago," he explained, "but there has been a change nevertheless. It would be hard for you to name any instance in the Chinese Japanese relationship of the last three years which could be construed as an infringement of Chinese sovereignty, or that was of equal magnitude with some of the happenings in Okuma and Terauchi's time. Since I have become Prime Minister, I have been refraining from helping either one party or the other in China and doing everything within my power to promote better understandings."

I replied I was very pleased to hear Prime Minister Hara's efforts to introduce a new China policy and Japan had no territorial ambition in China, but asked was this new policy being endorsed by all the governmental departments of Japan and was his idea just outlined shared by the majority of the Japanese who are responsible in the final analysis for the administration of affairs of their country? Suppose Mr. Hara steps out of office one day; would his policy be continued by his successor?

Prime Minister Hara replied. "The sentiment which I have just expressed is shared by a growing majority of the Japanese having a voice in the administration of their government. One concrete evidence is the absence of any desire on the part of the Japanese to retaliate China's unfriendly treatment of us and the prevalence of a feeling of sympathy with Chinese grievances. We Japanese have been suffering of late much humiliation from China's hostile attitude. Strong words have been used by Chinese pressmen and other Chinese in condemnation of what the Japanese have done or what they imagine the Japanese have done or would do. Notwithstanding all this, the Japanese have shown indifference good-naturedly in their intercourse with the Chinese. The majority of my people have never thought of revenging China's unfriendliness and are rather blaming themselves for it. Such an attitude on the part of the Japanese was an impossibility before. It indicates the sentiment of the bulk of the people here on the Chinese questions. It also indicates the probability of the continuation of my policy by my successors."

Prime Minister Hara's attention was called to a rumor to the effect: The Shantung question will not be discussed at the Washington conference even if it were brought up by China, and the Yap question has practically been settled. The participating powers have assumed a more favorable attitude towards Japan, and having done so, have even admitted her needs for legitimate expansion in an economic way. The rumor further stated that they might consider favorably the question of giving a slice of Chinese territory to Japan for that expansion. I said I was surprised to hear of this sinister rumor, and if it were not stopped at once it might increase the bitterness of Chinese feelings. I added that I knew for certain that the rumor was being circulated with a malicious intent and would welcome the views of Prime Minister Hara thereon if he would not mind giving an expression of them.

Prime Minister Hara said after a few seconds' thought that "a slice of territory" referred to in the rumor must mean Mongolia and Manchuria. He continued: "I have read something about it in the foreign newspapers. But so far as Japan is concerned, such a report is far from true. In Manchuria and Mongolia Japan has acquired some interest. Many Japanese are living there and trading. Naturally we would continually see to it that they enjoy proper protection. In other words we would retain what we have but we do not propose to get any more.

He added with a smile: "How could the representatives of the different nations at the Washington Conference dispose of territory that does not belong to them? If such a question arises—which it will never—it must and can concern only the two countries. As for Japan, she will not dream of attempting to appropriate any territory belonging to another country. In the Twentieth Century territorial conquest is a poor policy indeed. Our present policy in Manchuria and Mongolia, as I have just said, is to protect what we have already secured. Simultaneously we would welcome participation of other nations in the commerical and industrial development of these two places if they so desired. Beyond this we have no other policy.

"What we are seeking or should seek from China," explained Mr. Hara, "is her commerce, which is much more important to us than anything else. The territorial propinquity of China and Japan has given the latter country some commercial advantages, but we do not want to monopolize the Chinese trade field in which representatives of all the nations should compete on the footing of equality. If the Japanese have the Chinese goodwill in addition to the advantage of territorial propinquity, they should be able to get along in China in a commercial way much better than other nations. Other nationals need not

grumble at us. Besides we have a better knowledge of Chinese affairs than they.

"In my opinion it is to be mutually beneficial for Japan to help China industrially and commercially. The difference of views between these two countries, if not speedily adjusted, will result in mutual disasters, I believe. When they are busily engaged in fighting each other a third party will sooner or latter step in and get the cream out of this awkward situation for itself and leave China and Japan in the lurch. Therefore, I say that the continuation of misunderstanding is positively menacing to both.

"If only China has confidence in Japan, some practical schemes may be worked out for mutual assistance. You must admit that the Chinese are not well versed in modern commercial methods and that hidden natural resources of China have not yet been touched. Japan could give help to China in both respects. One of the ways is the formation of joint companies to develop Chinese resources. There can be no more effective means to develop your country than the combination of Chinese and Japanese capital for industrial purposes."

"It is very well," said I, "for the Prime Minister to be so considerate of China's interests, but without stability in China such a well thought of plan could not be carried out, but the rumors persistently circulated fixed the blame on Japan for the continuation of civil strife in China. What have you to say on this accusation?"

The reply was to this effect: "Since the beginning of my administration, no partiality has been shown in Chinese factional fighting. The charge that the Japanese have been backing now one party and now another party in your country is not true. As far as I am concerned I have always been advising leaders in both North and South China, who approach me for counsel, to get together as quickly as possible so that Japan can deal with a united China. But my advice cannot be repeated too often less it should be construed as a form of interference in Chinese domestic affairs. So I am cautious about what I have to say to these leaders, mindful of their sensitiveness and at the same time aware of China's need for freedom from the prolonged civil strife."

His attention was next called to the rumor that Japan was favorably considering the proposal of supporting a few strong Chinese leaders to place Chinese national affairs in order, and I asked him for an expression of his views on the question. In reply, he said that Japan had not given serious thought to the matter, knowing too well that such an international policy, even if it could be unanimously agreed upon at the Washington conference, would bring the whole Chinese people in opposition to the foreign nations. The Chinese, he said, must solve their own questions and outside influence must stay away and would not help but would eccentuate the difference between the two sections of the country. In his opinion the proposal of giving support to a few Chinese leaders would not restore stability to China and might complicate the situation.

In conclusion Prime Minister Hara said that the two countries are situated so close geographically that it behooves them to be on the most cordial terms instead of being at constant logger-heads. He reiterated his fear of the intrusion of a third party in the midst of the prolonged enmity between China and Japan to the mutual disadvantage. He expressed the earnest hope that the Chinese people would realize this state of affairs and that the section of the Japanese who are liberal minded would continue to grow to the end that a good relationship between them would be completely restored. He finally asked me to convey this message to the Chinese people.

Yokohama, November 6th.

Lord Northcliffe Through Chinese Eyes

BY FRANCIS ZIA

SELDOM indeed has a foreign tourist visiting China been greeted with such feelings of profound admiration and intense enthusiasm as those which characterized the informal receptions at which Viscount Northcliffe was welcomed by the local Chinese newspapermen during his brief visit to Shanghai this week. Had he stayed longer, one of the most elaborate and most successful social functions would have taken place in Shanghai, constituting in itself an illustrious chapter of the history of Anglo-Chinese friendship.

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Kiangsu Educational Association which, at the last moment, had suddenly to content themselves with sending a written address of welcome, were earnestly engaged in preparing a royal reception worthy of the progressive standard of Shanghai. Great was the general disappointment when the unwelcome news was received here that the distinguished visitor would go straight from the railway station to the steamer.

As this article is a mere discussion of certain phases of the striking personality of Lord Northcliffe, it is obviously impossible to do full justice to so eminent an international figure as he, whose romantic life in the field of journalism and public affairs is universally recognised as one of the wonders of the 20th Century. But in view of the writer's short acquaintance with His Lordship based on personal contact and conversation with him from the time of his leaving the Tientsin-Pukow train on Sunday afternoon (Nov. 20) till his arrival on board the P. and O. Steamship *Nyanza* on Monday afternoon, it would be rash to make a more ambitious attempt.

Lord Northcliffe is simply dressed and his manners are so unassuming that unless you know who he is, you could not possibly tell that he is a millionaire as well as a man enjoying the rank of a viscount. He combines simplicity with the spirit of economy, which is illustrated by one Shanghai incident. Not wishing to wear his tropical hat, he purchased a new one at a local store, prior to making his round of visits on Monday, which happened to be a wet day as there was a small rain. The hat cost $19.00 and on more than one occasion that morning His Lordship held this piece of head-gear in his hands when walking without an umbrella, remarking that unless he took care, the nineteen-dollar hat would cease to be new. His subordinates do not have to address him as "Your Lordship" but simply as "Chief." He calls them by their Christian names.

Lord Northcliffe is easily accessible and talks freely. When I asked him if he did not think that it was a tiresome job to be obliged to go through so many interviews during his travels, His Lordship said: "I have been a reporter myself. The reporters are nice to me and I do what I can for them." Requests for his autographed photo were granted with an attitude so cordial that the applicant was made to feel that he was asking for something to which he was really entitled. Through his considerate offers of smokes and beverages (he does not take liquors) one receives emphatic assurances that

Lord Northcliffe

The World's Greatest Newspaper Publisher

ceremonies are out of place. In the midst of a conversation he would ask the occupant of a distant seat: "Can you hear what we say?" Even if he had to put you off, he did so gracefully. Take, for example, this touching explanation offered to the Chinese press representatives on the arrival of the train at Soochow: "I have had nothing to eat since eleven o'clock this morning. (It was then about 8 p. m.) I'll be ready to see you immediately after dinner."

On his way to Shanghai he had to decide on the train whether or not he should accept the invitation of Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, President of St. John's University, to lecture to the students. He had already too crowded a program and he could not go out to Jessfield Road, without missing his steamer. What did he do? Not only did he tell his secretary to write a nice letter, expressing his regrets in being unable to accept the invitation but he also asked verbally asked three different people to offer his apologies and—this was followed by the gift of his autographed photo to Dr. Pott. Such thoughtful acts can only come from that sympathetic attitude which is the very essence of greatness.

Lord Northcliffe is a man of practical farsightedness. He is a man of vision but his visions are neither illusions nor delusions. Work with him is a passion. Being gifted with a brilliant mind supported by a powerful memory, and having travelled more extensively than any other journalist in both hemispheres, he indeed lives up to the letter and spirit of the Chinese saying that. "It is more profitable to see a thing once than to hear of it a hundred times." On account of his penetrating observations and his habit of getting at the root of knotty problems, he sees things not as they seem to be but as they really are. Because he has a grip on the accurate facts of the present, he foresees future developments which can be hastened to the stage of materialization or prevented from taking place or reshaped to correspond to certain predetermined policies or standards by the more adoption of productive, preventive or modifying measures at the present time. By analysing the seeds being sown he is enabled to predict with confidence the nature of the harvest to be gathered. It is necessary to associate Lord Northcliffe's master mind with some of the "too straightforward" statements which he has made and which have seemingly evoked embarassments in diplomatic circles.

Lord Northcliffe is an ardent advocate of the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which in his firm opinion had impaired British prestige in the Far East, aroused suspicion in the United States and brought humiliations to China. He is dead against the renewal of the agreement the whole story of which, he said, "is one of broken promises", citing the case of the Japanese annexation of Korea as an off-hand illustration. This Alliance has, he contends, frustrated all attempts in Japan to set up a representative government and it has been responsible for Japan's feverish race in armaments.

He is an enthusiastic pleader of Anglo-American cooperation in every sense of the word, being convinced that the ideals of the English-speaking peoples on both sides of the Atlantic are such as to be productive of immense good to the human race by eradicating the causes of warfare, provided they would pull together to check the machinations of nations entertaining territorial ambitions or other sinister designs of exploitation of the weak.

His Lordship is exceedingly optimistic regarding the future of China on account of the immense resources of the country and, the industrious and thrifty lives led by the people. To him book learning is of little use and he would like to see as many as possible of Chinese students taking up vocational studies in railway management, mining, engineering, banking, agriculture, and, in fine, all such technical training as is required to turn China's material resources into national assets. He believes that an independent press, which furnishes accurate news and helps the public as well as the government with constructive criticisms, will be a powerful instrument for making China a great republic. He is in sympathy with China's transitional trials and refers to the history of France and the United States to show that not only was there unrest when these republics have established but normal conditions were actually not revived till long thereafter. "Take a trip to England and America and in one year you will learn a great deal more than in many years spent in China." This was his advice when I told him that I saw in journalism my life career. This piece of fine advice is, of course, applicable to other professions that are conducted on scientific principles in the West.

Lord Northcliffe promises to return to China, to see more China. When he does return, let us hope that he will find to his greater amazement a stable government standing on the solid foundation of the Constitution, the disppearance of spheres of monopolistic privileges, a net work of railways that will link together the provinces, mining enterprices on a very extensive scale, and last but not the least the close cooperation between Great Britain, the United States and China for thoroughly carrying out the "Open Door" policy on the basis of equal opportunities for all nation to trade and do uplifting work.

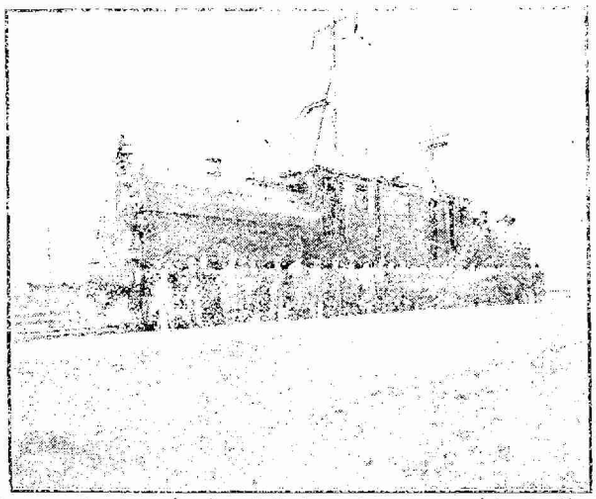
Electrification for Railroads in China

BY THOMAS MELOY

WITH the many problems which confront the railroads in China at the present moment, such as the maintenance of the service itself over the obstacles engendered by lack of rolling stock, weakened bridges, and military disturbances, consideration of such refinements as electrification may seem premature. Aside from the strengthening of the existing lines, the very next step in the expenditure of money for transportation must be in the construction of the routes so urgently needed. In this connection, however, the recent great advances in the use of electric power for railway transportation is worthy, at least, of consideration. In the construction of new lines, China does not necessarily need to follow the many steps of foreign railroads, which, beginning with the first primitive locomotive piloted by Stephenson, some ninety odd years ago, between Stockton and Darlington, England, has passed thru all the various stages of locomotive and car design to the present day of huge Mallets and luxurious club cars, and finally to the electric locomotive. The large, untapped sources of water power in China have long been a subject of speculation and their development will directly effect the use of electric power.

The original uses of electricity for tractive power have, of course, been the street railways. The disadvantages of the steam engine for use in and about a city are obvious from the point of view of noise, dirt, smoke, etc. These objections apply only on a lesser degree to railroads and there questions of

economy of opperation will govern except in exceptional cases. The operation of elevated railroads was originally by steam engines. Later public comfort, and finally economy, made the exclusive use of electric power a necessity. With the power plant once installed operation by electricity is usually cheaper for all conditions. It is a question of putting the interest on the capital invested in the new equipment including power plants, transmitters, motors, etc., against the saving due to the greater economy of operation. Where there is large traffic, many starts and stops, and steep grades the saving by electric operation is large. There is an additional saving from the convenience of operation and its ability to withstand atmospheric changes. Originally snow and ice interfered with the feeding of the current, but modern improvements have entirely eliminated their effect. Electrical operation is also

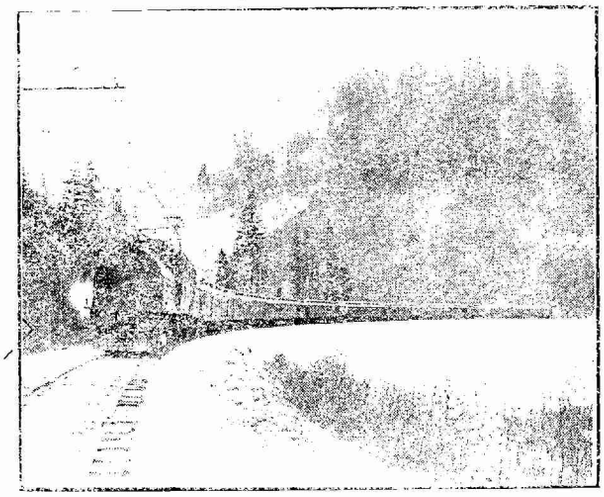


The type of "railway dreadnaught" electric locomotive, used by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul Railway on their electrified mountain section.

much less wearing upon the road bed and other equipment due to lessened impact, vibration, and the freedom from waste products. There is a fundamental conception which must be kept in mind in comparing operation by electricity with that by steam. In operation by electricity the power plant is central. In steam operation, each locomotive carries its own power plant. In the former all the coal is burned, all the water heated, in short all the power generated, in a central station. In the latter, each locomotive must carry its own boilers, its own coal, etc. The waste of power due to the conversion at the central station from steam to electricity does not equal the losses in locomotives, the comparatively crude travelling power plant. Where water power is used there should be greater saving after the initial investment has been made. The utilization of the vast amounts of energy contained in the rivers and waterfalls of the world will probably be the large development of the future. In China this work has not yet even been touched.

There are many places in China where elevated railways are needed. The project is already under promotion in Shanghai. But the city in which there will probably be the most rapid advance in this direction is Hankow and its two adjacent cities Han Yung, and Wuchang. There are two million inhabitants in these three busy cities and as yet the only means of communication betwen them is by sampan and by a rather irregular launch service all of which is completely suspended in stormy weather. In none of the three are there any street cars or bus service.

Dr. J. A. L. Waddell, the great American bridge engineer, has just completed a survey and design for the Chinese R. R. Administration of a bridge to connect the three cities. The proposed bridge is to be built primarily as a railroad carrier, but it will have, in addition, highways, foot paths, and tracks for street cars. The estimated cost is surprisingly low and the advantages to be derived to both the railroad and the three cities by its construction are so great as to make reasonably certain under normal conditions the building of the bridge. Its possibilities are as many as they are diverse. It will suffice for the present article to state that upon its completion the Peking-Hankow and the Changsha Wuchang railroads will be connected and they must, in addition, run an intercity service between Wuchang, Han Yang, and Hankow. For some time at least this will take the place of the projected elevated and tram lines. It must in effect become practically a metropolitan service and the traffic will be such that it is doubtful if even a fifteen or ten minute train service will meet demand. Under such conditions an electric power installation would probably prove advantageous especially since later, if the railroads consider it uneconomical, it may be turned over to the municipal railways which are certain to be constructed eventually.

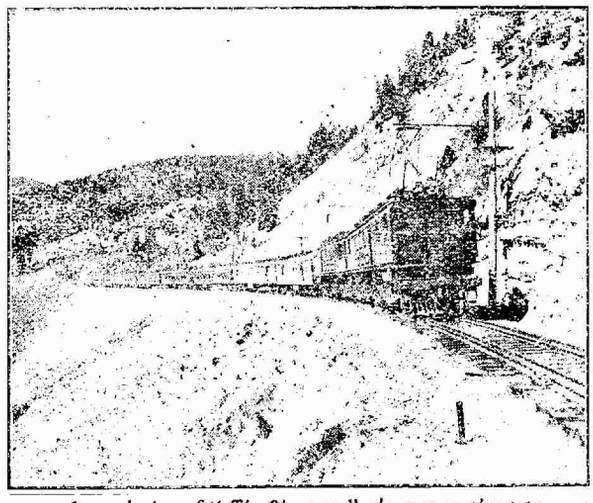


The train de luxe, "The Olympian," of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, which has revoluttonized passenger comfort by electrification.

But it is doubtful if, once installed, the railroad will ever turn back its electric installations. In America the great railroads are finding it advantageous to electrify their terminus sections. America has made great strides in this direction and engineers from both France and England are making studies of the methods used in America with a view to their application in Europe. The largest use of localized electric railroad service probably centers about New York City. There the power is derived from steam generators of great magnitude. The two great lines entering New York, the Pennsylvania and the New York Central are both electrified as far as the city and its environs. The New York Central is continuing its electrification outward and will probably eventually go as far as Albany a distance of about one hundred and forty miles. On the other side the New York, New Haven and Hartford is steadily pushing its electric engines further toward Boston and already has nearly a hundred miles under operation.

These are all examples of electrification for crowded traffic lines and represent the conversion of steam into electric energy with the corresponding saving in coal consumption. But by far the most striking example of the use of both electric, and perhaps water power in the world, is the electrification of the mountain section of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. This is not a local problem, but

the conversion of 440 miles of the most difficult section of the line to electric operation. The success of this operation may be judged by the fact that the railroad has begun construction upon an additional zone over the Cascade Mountains for a stretch of 210 miles. In this case the governing factor has been economy of operation over steep grades and hard curves. From the point of view of the operatives and especially the passengers the change is most desirable. There, of course is, a total absence of all smoke and dust and a luxurious train is enabled to wind its way thru this remarkable scene stretch pulled by an electric locomotive with a speed and ease superior to the strongest of steam engine. From an economic point of view it is pleasing to conceive that the energy and forces employed do not use up the natural resources of the countries but are the product of stream flow, an energy before wasted



A second view of "The Olympian," showing another type of electric locomotive construction

However, such considerations concerning passenger's comfort and luxury of operation should certainly not yet influence seriously the construction of China's railroads and altho these considerations are more important in the United States than in China and altho the present service of the C. M. & St. P. R. R. does cater largely and successfully to the pleasure of the passenger, the installation of electric equipment was fundamentally a matter of operation economy. In this respect the achievement is epoch making, as it is the first successful application of electric locomotives to so long a haul thru heavy traffic work. It is decidedly a new step in the science of railroad construction and may greatly influence future design. Coming back to our case at Hankow, it should be possible to utilize some of the water power of the upper Yangtze and create there a central power plant which might feed Hankow and the surrounding territory. With modern equipment it is possible to transmit electric energy long distances without great loss. In the case of the C. M. & St. P. the central hydro electric station is at Great Falls, Montana, which is several hundred miles from the main line. In addition, it must be remembered that the actual extension of electrified line itself is 440 miles with 160 more of spurs, thus showing that the nearness of the hydro electric plant to the point of operation is not a serious consideration. In the case in question the electricity is carried in 100,000 volts alternating current and is transferred at the substations into 3,000 volt direct current for the locomotives. In other sections in the United States electricity is carried at 220,000 volts. It would thus be possible to establish a central plant some hundreds of miles up the river from Hankow.

In the American case, the electric locomotive has been found adaptible to steep grades. It is conceivable that upon the completion of the Canton-Hankow line, the now uncompleted section, which traverses a difficult mountainous country, necessitating many tunnels and heavy grades, might be especially suitable for electrification. In the American section, the electrification begins at Avery on the Western end of the divide with an elevation of 2,495 feet and climbs to Donald with an elevation of 6,322 feet. The line again drops to 4,000 feet at Three Forks and again climbs to nearly 6,000 feet in the next 655 miles. There is a 2 percent grade for 20.9 miles over which the electric locomotive will haul a freight train of 3,200 tons load at nearly 14 miles an hour as against 7 to 9 for the steam engine. Over the long stretches of 1 percent grade the electric locomotive will haul an 800 ton passenger train at 25 miles an hour and will develop 60 miles an hour on a level stretch.

The new electric locomotives are justly called the "super—dreadnaughts" of the engine world They are 112 feet over all, weigh 284 tons, (6 tons more than the huge Mallet Compound engine) and have attractive power of 85,000 pounds as compared to 76, 200 pounds of the largest present day steam engine. The economy of operation is, of course, very great, there being required no tender or fuel trains as no coal or water is used. Moreover, unlike the present day steam engine, the electric line may run 1,000 miles without overhauling, thereby enabling it to operate over several steam railway divisions. Further economy has been effected by the introduction of regenerative braking whereby a certain portion of the energy expended for the climb is returned in the decent. The motors of the locomotive are reversed to generators and the heavy train slipping down grade acts as a power plant and sends a certain amount of electric energy back into the wires to assist other trains and to reduce the amount of of purchased current. The train is controlled on the down grade by the regenerative braking, which insures a uniform speed, and eliminates wheel, brake shoe and track wear. In emergencies the train is stopped by the air brake. It is claimed that from 25 to 52 percent of power is recovered by regenerative braking.

Electric railroad operation requires expensive equipment and a very heavy outlay for the power stations and the power transmitters. It is, however, coming more and more into use and may eventually take the place of steam engines especially if our natural resources become more exhausted. Conditions in China do not seem to warrant any great captital outlay at the present time for electrical equipment, but the utilization of China's waterpower is certain to come sometime in the future. It may be worth while to consider all the numerous factors concerned with a view to modern progress and the possibility of electrical power for different conditions, especially when so great transportation systems are still in the process of design.

A Permanent Famine Relief Commission and a New Famine

BY C. F. REMER

THE foreign community in China and the Chinese who took part in the work, learned something about famines and famine relief in China during last winter. We learned that the "Chinese-foreign" famine relief organizations, such as the Shanghai International and the Peking International Famine Relief Committees, can be trusted to administer relief efficiently and economically. The foreigner in Shanghai does not always remember this. He hears charges of "squeeze" and inefficiency, he hears of funds unaccounted for and surtaxes unaccounted for and he forgets that there was no charge made during the famine of last winter against the Chinese-foreign relief committees. They did their work well and they deserve thanks, even a big of praise, rather than suspicion and distrust.

The necessity for promptness in famine relief was another lesson of last winter. When people are hungry relief must be quick to be relief at all. One relief worker reported that during the coldest month of last winter he had only $400 and in May he had $1,500. Another need is for central oversight to secure uniformity of policy and to prevent overlapping as well as to secure the usual economies of large scale operations. A central committee, in existence at the beginning of relief work, prevents delay and lack of cooperation.

All of these facts, together with the regrettable fact that the Chinese government cannot at present be expected to do anything effective for the prevention of famine or for famine relief, have been brought home to the Chinese and foreigners who were associated in International Famine Relief Committees during the famine of last year and the result has been recent meetings in Peking and Shanghai of representatives of these various Chinese-foreign famine relief committees. An important step toward efficiency in famine relief was announced at a dinner that took place at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai on Wednesday, November 16.

Seven societies were represented at these meetings the International Famine Relief Societies of Honan, Hankow, Peking, Shanghai, Shansi, Shantung and Tientsin. From these meetings has come a permanent International Famine Relief Commission. This International Famine Relief Commission is to be a central authority and it is to have a permanent organization which will be in existence at the beginning of a famine and ready to initiate measures of relief. The duties of this central commission have been expressed as follows:

"This commission would collect the facts, readily obtainable from the present famine reports, as well as all facts with regard to previous famines, and prepare a report on the causes of famines, with a view to devising ways and means to prevent future famines, so far as practicable.

"This commission would arrange for a central organization so that in the event of future famine there would be no delay in the handling of efficient relief measures.

"This commission would be trustee for the surplus of famine surtax funds and of famine relief funds contributed from foreign sources."

This new commission has now been launched and it is well on its way toward organization to accomplish the hard work it has selected for itself. The chairman of the new commission is M. T. Liang of Tientsin and the vice-chairman, Bishop White of the Anglican Mission in Honan. The general secretary is Dwight Edwards of Peking and there is to be a foreign and a Chinese treasurer.

The work of the commission is hard work but its task is by no means a hopeless one. It will make the problem of meeting famines an easier one. This result, which can be accomplished without extraordinary trouble, will be justification enough for the effort. There is also the hope that by pointing the way toward preventive work, the commission will do its share in waking the Chinese government to the duty of doing something on a large scale. The experience of India shows that solid results can be accomplished by effective governmental activity. A recent report by an Indian Industrial Commission, that of 1916-18, contains the following paragraph upon famines in that country and the means that have been found successful for bringing them under control.

"Improved means of communications have had an important effect in altering the nature of the famines to which so large a part of India is exposed, and in lessening their disastrous results. The development of irrigation and the improvement of agriculture enable the country in a normal year to grow a much larger quantity of foodstuffs than before, and it is now possible, thanks to the railways, to divert supplies from the export trade to the famine-stricken tracts. Famine now connotes not so much a scarcity or entire absence of food, as high prices and a lack of employment in the affected areas. The terrible calamities which from time to time depopulated wide stretches of country need no longer be feared. The problem of relief has been scientifically studied, and a system worked out which can be put into operation as soon as the recognized signals of approaching distress are apparent. Failure of the rains must always mean privation and hardship, but no longer necessarily wholesale starvation and loss of life."

These words show that great things can be accomplished and this calm statement of facts is as complete and as vigorous an indictment of the methods of government in China as can be framed. The Chinese people are suffering from famines that are, judging from Indian experience to a large extent preventable. The International Famine Relief Commission will accomplish a great work if the commission can get the Chinese government started in the direction of preventing them.

But there is more to be said. China at the present time is facing a famine that is more acute than the famine of last winter, though it may be less extensive. The same meetings that created the new International Famine Relief Commission listened to reports of this new famine.

The report from Shantung shows one-half of the counties affected, one-fourth of the villages, and one-tenth of the people of that province that suffered so much last year. Excessive rains, the overflowing of rivers, the bursting of dikes along the Yellow River, are among the causes. It is estimated that from two to three million persons are affected. Considerable sums of money have already been spent by local societies and it is estimated that $2,320,000 are needed to make adequate provision for the people of that province during the coming winter.

The province of Anhwei was reported on by a foreigner, who has recently gone over much of the affected area. The famine condition in this province

is due to the flooding of the Hwai River and the famine is similar to one that occurred in exactly the same district in 1911.

After the famine of 1911 an investigation was made by Red Cross engineers and in 1914 plans were well under way to make changes in the Hwai River that might, if they had been made, have done something to prevent the present famine. The plans were dropped largely on account of the War. Some historian may be moved in future years to write a foot-note to history and to collect for this purpose information upon the remote and indirect consequences of the Great War. The present famine in Anhwei Province has a good claim to be included.

The overflow of the Hwai River was bad enough normally since the Hwai must find its uncertain way to the sea through whatever channels in can, since the Yellow River stole its bed and made it useless for the Hwai. But in addition to its own superabundant waters the Hwai has been obliged to care for the overflow of the Yellow River itself. The Yellow River has burst through its dikes in Honan Province, north of the Hwai, and some of the water that is now finding its way to the sea across Anhwei Province and the northern part of Kiangsu Province, in which Shanghai is found, is water that ought to have poured into the sea south of Tientsin.

Whole counties in Anhwei province have been under water. The crops that should have been reaped this fall have been a complete loss, the people are now finding the ruins of their homes in the mud and there is some hope that they will be able to plant a crop within the next few weeks. In the meantime there seems to be no hope except in famine relief.

Honan province is affected and the northern part of Kiangsu, as has been pointed out. The total number of people who are facing the immediate future without hope of food must be no less than a total of from ten to twelve million.

The measures of relief in this famine must include work for those relieved. This is true because the only way to prevent the certain recurrence of the same conditions a year from now is the rebuilding of the dikes that have been washed away by the floods. In the province of Anhwei alone it is estimated that about 500 miles of dikes must be rebuilt. This makes the problem of relief simpler than in the case of the last famine because it is plain what must be done. It makes it more complex because it necessarily involves engineering work, or work that demands special oversight.

China faces again the problem of getting famine relief done on a large scale as she did last year. Fortunately there is some money to begin with and there is an organization to get the work under way. If this organization can not only deal with the present flood problems successfully, but give some attention to the study of famines in China and to the devising of remedies and preventive measures, thereby encouraging the Chinese government to do its part, we may at some happy future time be able to say, as the Indian Industrial Commission was able to say lately, that famine in China "must always mean privation and hardship, but no longer necessarily means wholesale starvation and loss of life." Until that time comes the Chinese country people over large sections of eastern China will continue to accept what fate brings to them, keeping up a desperate struggle against mighty odds, patching and tinkering, when fundamental reforms are necessary, and dying when patches and makeshifts no longer suffice. When the foreigner or the well fed Chinese begins to be bored at hearing about famines and wearied of appeals for famine relief funds, let him give a thought to the quiet desperation with which millions of inarticulate Chinese farmers in the flooded regions are facing the present winter.

The Washington Conference

(Covering the period from Thursday, November 17 to Tuesday, November 22, inclusive.)

AS the Washington Conference progresses it becomes more startling in its aspects. During the past week, two incidents have given color to the proceedings—Japan's counter-proposal increasing her allotted quota of naval armaments and the reply of the United States, and the British suggestion that submarines be completely done away with. The entire tone of the sessions has been one of serious and sincere striving toward a world at peace.

At the outset of the Conference, immediately following the American proposals, as made by Secretary of State Hughes, news dispatches indicated that the ratio of 100 to 60, as regarded the naval position of Japan with reference to the United States and Great Britain, was not any too pleasing to Admiral Baron Kato, Japan's representative at Washington, nor to the Japanese government.

Following close upon Secretary Hughes' pronouncements the Japanese delegation announced that they did not look with favor on the position in which the navy of their country was placed News reports from Washington give varying interpretations of this announcement, one placing the Japanese counter prosposal as raising the ratio from 100 to 60 to 100 to 70, and another to 80.

Admiral Kato is quoted as saying: "Japan wants at least one ship of the formidable type included in the British and American armament." He made no definite statement as to the type referred to but merely said that no inference with regard to submarines was intended.

Indications have been given generally, in the dispatches arriving following this announcement of Japan that the American nation as a people and the American delegation as their representatives disapprove of this counter proposal. The first point blank interpretation of the attitude of the United States has come in a report from Washington which says that the American government regards the Japanese suggestion as "striking at the very roots of the whole American project to arrest competition on naval armament." The British view also seem to regard the first announced tonnage ratio as fair and just.

From this it would seem that the United States desires to adhere strictly to the program announced and considers any concessions as endangering the whole stucture of the project. It is evident that the Hughes plan was laboriously worked out and that Japan was treated with due consideration and liberality, a reflection of the American attitude asserts.

To add to a clearer understanding of the armament problem and the American plan, the following full text of the speech of Secretary Hughes, released by *Reuters* in China. is given herewith:

"The question in relation to disarmement which may be regarded as of primary importance at this time and with which we hope to deal most promptly and effectively is the limitation of naval armaments. There are certain general considerations which may be deemed pertinent to this subject.

"The first is that the core of the difficulty is found in the competition in naval programs and that in order appropriately to limit naval armament, competition in its production must be abandoned. Competition will not be remedied by resolves with respect to the method of its continuance. One program inevitably leads to another and if competition continues its regulation is impracticable. There is only one adequate way out and that is to end it now.

"It is apparent that this cannot be accomplished without serious sacrifices. Enormous sums have been expended upon ships u. ler construction, and building programs which are now under way cannot be given up without heavy loss. Yet, if the present construction of capital ships goes forward other ships will inevitably be built to rival them and this will continue so long as ability to continue lasts. The effort to escape sacrifice would be futile. We must face them or yield our purpose.

"It is also clear that no one of the Naval Powers should be expected to make these sacrifices alone. The only hope of limitation of naval armament is by an agreement among the nations concerned and this agreement should be entirely fair and reasonable in the extent of sacrifices required of each of the Powers. In considering the basis of such an agreement and the commensurate sacrifices to be required it is necessary to have regard to the existing naval strength of the great naval Powers, including the extent of shipbuilding in progress.

This follows from the fact that one nation is as free to compete as another and each may find grounds for its action. What one may do another may demand opportunity to rival and we remain in the thrall of competitive effort. I may add that the American Delegates are advised by their Naval Experts that the tonnage of capital ships may fairly be taken to measure the relative strength of navies, as the provision for auxiliary combatant craft should sustain a reasonable relation to the capital-ship tonnage allowed.

"It would also seem to be the vital part of a plan for the limitation of Naval armament that there should be a naval holiday. It is proposed that for a period of not less than ten years there should be no further construction of capital ships.

"I am happy to say that I am at liberty to go beyond these general propositions and, on behalf of the American Delegation, acting under the instructions of the President of the United States, to submit to you a concrete proposition for an agreement for the limitation of naval armament.

"It may be added that this proposal immediately concerns the British Empire, Japan and the United States. In view of the extraordinary conditions due to the world war affecting the existing strength of the navies of France and Italy, it is not thought to be necessary to discuss at this stage of the proceedings the tonnage allowance of these nations, but the United States proposes that this matter be reserved for the later consideration of the Conference.

"In making the present proposal the United States is most solicitous to deal with the question upon an entirely reasonable and practicable basis to the end that the just interest of all shall be adequately guarded and that national security and defense shall be maintained.

"Four general principles have been applied:

"1.—That all capital ships in building programs either actual or projected should be abandoned.

"2.—That further reduction should be made through the scrapping of certain of the older ships.

"3.—That, in general, regard should be had to the existing naval strength of the Powers concerned.

"4.—That the capital-ship tonnage should be used as a measurement of strength of navies and a proportionate allowance of auxiliary combatant craft prescribed.

"The principal features of the proposed agreement are as follows:

"(The United States). The United States is now completing its program of 1915, calling for ten new battleships and six battle cruisers. One battleship has been completed. The others are in various stages of construction, in some cases from sixty to eighty percent of construction has been done. On these fifteen capital ships now being built over $330,000,000 have been spent. Still the United States is willing in the interest of immediate limitation of naval armament, to scrap all those ships. The United States proposes, if this plan is accepted:

"1.—To scrap all capital ships now under construction. This includes six battle cruisers and seven battleships on the ways and in course of building and two battleships launched. The total number of new capital ships to be scrapped is fifteen. The total tonnage of new capital ships when completed would be 618,000.

"2.—To scrap all older battleships up to but not including the Delaware and the North Dakota. The number of these old battleships to be scrapped is fifteen. Their total tonnage is 227,740.

"Thus the number of capital ships to be scrapped by the United Sttaes, if this plan is accepted is thirty with an aggregate tonnage, including that of ships under construction if completed, of 845.740.

"(Great Britain). The plan contemplates that Great Britain and Japan shall take an action which is fairly commensurate with this action on the part of the United States.

"It is proposed that Great Britain.

"1.—Shall stop construction of four new Hoods, new capital ships not laid down but upon which money has been spent. These four ships, if completed, would have a displacement tonnage of 172,000.

"2.—That Britain shall in addition scrap her predreadnoughts, second line battleships and first line battleships up to but not including the King George V. class. The reduction would be 411, 375 tons.

"The total tonnage of ships thus to be scrapped by Great Britain including the tonnage of the four Hoods if completed, would be 538, 375.

"(Japan). It is proposed that Japan:

"1.—Shall abandon her program of ships not yet laid down, viz., Kii, Owari, No. 7 and No. 8 battleships and Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 battle cruisers. It should be observed that this does not involve the stopping of construction as the construction of none of these ships has been begun.

"2.—That Japan shall scrap there capital ships, Matsu, launched, Tosa and Kaga in the course of building, and four battle cruisers, Amagi and Akagi in the course of building and Atago and Takao not yet laid down but for which certain material has been assembled.

"The total number of ships to be scrapped (by Japan) under this program is seven. The total tonnage of these new capital ships when completed, would be 289,100.

"3.—That Japan shall scrap all predreadnoughts and battleships of the second line."

Following the announcement of Baron Kato, he was invited by Secretary Hughes to call upon him to discuss the matter. The latter also talked with Mr. Balfour and M. Briand on the same subject. During this time, Admiral Earl Beatty, Admiral Baron Kato and Admiral Coontz have been working on the technical side of the program with regard not only for tonnage but also for armament and speed.

Following almost immediately upon Secretary Hughes' proposals, the British delegation, through Mr. Balfour, made the announcement that they favored the complete abolition of the submarine as an instrument of warfare. The proposal meet with an immediate response, largely favorable, and it seems possible, judging from the various news reports that such an action will take place—if not in its entirety, at least, in lowering the allotted tonnage from 90,000 for the United States and Great Britain, and of the proportionate amount set for Japan.

The French Senate, according to a Paris dispatch, however, favors the proposal as originally made and has taken action expressing the belief that France should have a submarine fleet aggregating 90,000 tons.

The general opinion prevails that the United States will accede to a modification of the British proposals which will even more radically reduce submarine tonnage, and to all practical purposes eliminate the undersea craft as an active agent in ocean warfare.

Although overshadowed for the time being by questions vital to an international plan of disarmament, China came actively into consideration during the week. Though the statements made by the press with regard to the proposals advanced by China are indefinite, it may be assumed that they were identical with the announcements made by Dr. Wellington Koo, which were given in the account published in the *Review* of last week. These proposals included the guaranteeing of China's territorial integrity, not further inroads by means of foreign concession, absolute political independence and freedom for foreign interference, and economic freedom. It hardly seems possible that the actual proposals were as indefinite as these, Dr. Koo having given the above mentioned points as only general principles, which would be followed by concrete proposals.

Further light is thrown on China's case by a Washington report stating that the proposals of China have the moral support of the American delegation. In this dispatch Minister Sze is reported to have insisted upon the preservation of Chinese territorial integrity and political and administrative independence, China in turn agreeing not to alienate or lease any portion of her territory to any foreign power. All special rights and privileges, the report continues, whether commitments or immunities, now held in China by foreign powers are to be carefully re-examined and all existing limitations upon China's political, judicial, and administrative action to be removed.

It is apparent that China's case is being looked after by a Far Eastern Committee and that the committee system generally prevails in the Conference deliberations.

At a meeting of the Far Eastern group, Baron Kato is credited in a Washington reports, with saying that Japan had no territorial designs on China and adhered unconditionally and unreservedly to the policy of the Open Door and equal opportunity in the nation. He continued that his nation depended upon China for foodstuffs and raw materials but did so without claiming special privileges.

Baron de Cartier, the Belgian representative, expressed the sanction of his government to all measures that would guarantee the territorial integrity of China and enable her to emerge from her present difficulties. He said that his nation unreservedly favored the policy of the Open Door and was willing to all powers being in accord, consent to a fair increase in Customs duties (China apparently having proposed such a step) and the gradual abandonment of extraterritorial rights as soon as the Chinese were able to guarantee the proper administration of justice.

Mr. Balfour replied in the same tone as regards the position of Great Britain and Signor Schanzer, head of the Italian delegation, expressed his government's opinion along similar lines.

M. Briand said that the French delegation was favorably disposed toward all of the claims of China but believed that to reach any practical decisions or results each claim should be examined seperately. Jonkheer van Karnebeck, of Holland, he thought, said that China might count on that country for support in all of her legitimate aims toward a better state. The Portuguese delegate also expressed the desire of his country for a prosperous and united China.

Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, expressed his sincere appreciation of the united sympathy and friendship of the delegations for China and her proposals, which, would greatly aid the success of the Conference.

The preliminary meeting at which these remarks were made occurred on Saturday, November 19, the committee again going into session on Monday, November 21.

An unofficial forecast of what the United States may ask is given by a London *Reuter* dispatch with the following explanation of the views expressed "which, although they are not claimed as authoritative, are understood by competent personages to reflect American desires." These are said to embrace abolition or modification of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, evacuation of Siberia and Shantung by Japan, renunciations of claims of special interests in China, an all around relinquishment of spheres of interest, undertakings that the possession of private property in China, especially railroads, does not confer any political or military rights whatsoever, agreements that leaseholds of Chinese ports, like Weihaiwei and Kiachou, do not infringe Chinese territorial sovereignty ,and an understanding whereby the United States will not fortify the Philippines, Guam, Midway or Semoa, in the event Japan does not fortify her insular outposts in the Western Pacific.

A Washington dispatch quoting, a "high British authority," says that Great Britain reiterates the principle of the Open Door and considers that spheres of influence are antiquated and unsuitable to modern conditions. The Alliance, at least, for the time being, is not regarded as being directly involved in China's proposals. The British would welcome, he said, an agreement between the great Powers respecting China, even one limited to America, Britain and Japan, as it is felt that cooperation is desirable to regulate Far Eastern conditions.

The following official announcement was made by the Japanese delegation as outlining their position:

"Japan desires to make whatever contribution of which we are capable towards China's realization of her just and legitimate aspirations. We are entirely uninfluenced by any policy of territorial aggrandisement in any part of China.

"Japan adheres without conditions or reservation to the principle of the Open Door and equal opportunity for all nations.

"Japan does not claim any 'special rights or privileges' in trade relations.

"It said that regarding extraterritoriality Japan intends to join the other delegates in an endeavor to come to some arrangement which will be satisfactory to all parties."

Who's Who in China

General Sung Hsiao-lien, President of the Chinese-Eastern Railway.

(宋小濂)

General Sung is a native of Kirin. After having studied in the Confucian School, he joined the

government service. At first he was a secretary in Heilungkiang. Later, he was promoted to be director for railway affairs at Harbin and acted concurrently as Hailar Taotai.

In March 1911, he was Acting Commissioner of Internal Affairs in Heilungkiang and Commissioner in December. Subsequently he was appointed Governor of the province.

Upon the establishment of the Republic, he became Tuteh, or Military Governor, of Heilungkiang. In August 1913, he resigned on account of opposition from the Russians.

In May 1914, General Sung was elected a member of the Political Council. In January 1915, he was awarded by the late President Yuan Shih-kai the rank of Chun Ta Fu.

In 1920, he was appointed president or director-general of the Chinese-Eastern Railway. It was he who ordered that the Russians guilty of the Chinese law be bambooed in the regular ancient fashion.

He was born in 1860 and is not popular with the Russians in Harbin.

Chinese Women Send Message to Daughters of the American Revolution

An appeal to the women of America through the more than 100,000 Daughters of the American Revolution to use their influence in aiding democracy in China was delivered recently by Mrs. C. H. Minor, from the daughters of China at their New York headquarters. Mrs. Minor formerly lived in Peking and is now in London, where her husband is general manager of the Western Electric.

Mrs. Minor pointed out in her appeal that the women of China look to the women of the United States to help them save the fruits of the Revolution led by Sun Yat-sen in 1911 and the principles of the republicanism are in danger because the militarists and politicians in power in Peking are emeshed in Japanese intrigue. The Daughters of China declare that the Canton government is the true and only real Chinese government and the only hope for a real Chinese republic.

"We daughters of China, whose fathers and brothers fought, bled, and died that the Republic of China might be born, appeal to you, Daughters of the American Revolution whose ancestors fought and died that the Republic of the United States might come into existence. We know our appeal will not fall on deaf ears.

"We feel that when you realize how ardently the people of China desire that the constitutional government in South speak for them at the Conference, you will lend us your aid in having the Canton government invited to participate in the Far East conference. We seek your assistance because we look to the great Republic of the West as an example and guiding star for our Republic of the East. We ask your help so that the principles and ideals of democracy transplanted from America can grow and flourish in China."

FOR WIRE LAMPS of every description, ACCESSORIES, in fact, anything ELECTRICAL, in your own interests, secure our prices before placing your orders elsewhere.
We can save your money and improve your service.
BRILLIANT
ELECTRIC
COMPANY
No. 1-A Canton Road, Shanghai.
Telephone: Central 3267
BRILLIANT WIRE LAMP
A-120

Men and Events

Julean Arnold, American Commerical Attache, Peking, arrived in Shanghai on Saturday, November 19, on the *s. s. Hooster State* from Hongkong where he accompanied the members of the San Francisco party. Mr. Arnold left for Peking on Sunday, November 20.

J. M. Switzer, manager of the Pacific Commercial Company in Manila, arrived in Shanghai last week on the *s s Hooster State*, and departed for Peking on Sunday, November 20. He was accompanied by V. Meyer, president of Andersen, Meyer and Company, Shanghai.

The Shanghai Civic League held an important business meeting on Wednesday afternoon, November 23, in the offices of the China United Assurance Company to ratify the change of the name of the "Shanghai Civic League" to "Shanghai Ratepayer's Association," proposed and carried at the last public meeting.

Dr. B. Paukstat, well experienced specialist in eyes and former dean of the medical department of Dung Chi University, gave a lecture to the students of the Y. M. C. A., on Wednesday evening, November 23, at 7:45 o'clock, in the Assembly Hall, Woosung Forts. C. H. Burke, president, presided at the meeting.

Miss Mei-ling Soong, 30 Seymour Road, Shanghai, was hostess to the McTyeire Society, at her home on Tuesday afternoon, November 22, for the purpose of planning a Christmas party for the numerous members of the society and their children. Many novel features were suggested for the occasion.

"Child Labor in the Mills," will be the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Miss Agatha Harrison of the Y. W. C. A. at a meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, at the McTyeire School, 4 Edinburgh Road, Shanghai, at 4 o'clock on Thursday, November 24. Miss Harrison has made an extensive study of the subject and is well prepared to discuss industrial problems.

Mrs. Florence Ayscough, recently returned from America where she has been in collobration with Miss Amy Lowell in revision of a number of elections of Chinese poets in the translation, delivered a lecture before the members of the Royal Asiatic Society, on Wednesday afternoon, November 23, in the hall, at 5 Museum Road, Shanghai. Mrs.

Are You On Our Payroll?

Twice a year, on July 1st and January our depositors are credited with the interest on their accounts.

Last July we paid out nearly $40,000 as interest on current and savings accounts. Next January we will probably pay even more.

Will YOU be one of those fortunate people who receive a welcome return from their idle funds on deposit with us?

OPEN AN ACCOUNT TODAY

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Over 6,000 Accounts

Lowell used as her topic "New Translations of Ancient Chinese Poetry,"

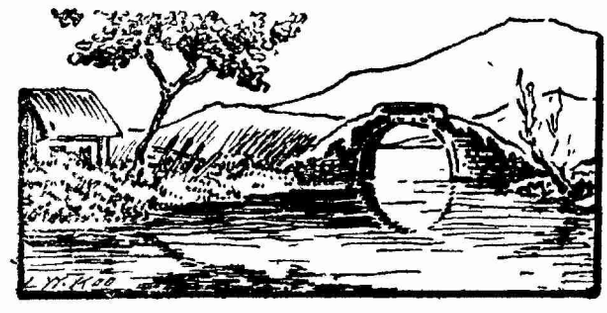
The following children were born at Dr. Fearn's Sanitarium last week: On November 17, a girl, Betty Jean, to Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Gamble; a son to Mr. and Mrs. H. A Scholz, on November 17; a son, Sheldon King, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Sheldon Tolles, Jr., on November 18; November 20, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Fitzsimmons; a daughter, Emily Hudson, to Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Zankl, November 20; and a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Upson.

Lynn W. Meekins, American Trade Commissioner, Shanghai, departed for America on Saturday, November 19, on the *s. s. Hoosier State*, for a short business and pleasure trip of four or five months Mr. Meekins has been succeeded by Lansing Hoyt, who will act for him during his absence. Among the others travelling on the *s. s. Hoosier State* were John William and J. Hartigan of the British America Tobacco Company, Hankow, and Miss Carolyn Wilson, who has been travelling throughout the East collecting newspaper material for trade magazines.

Arthur Curtiss James, former commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and vice-president and director of a score of big copper, mining, and railway corporations in the United States, is expected to arrive in Yokohama at an early date, on his private yacht, the *Aloha*. Mr. James crossed the Pacific on board his yacht in 1896 and is expecting to again visit the Orient on a world tour. He has accompanying him four guests, in addition to Mrs. James. Mr. James has always been an enthusiastic yachtsman and the first trip he made on the schooner *Coronet*, the champion schooner of the Atlantic coast, he sailed from New York in 1896 bringing with him a group of Amherst College students to observe the sun eclipse from Japan.

Plans for the Thanksgiving Day service to be held at the Union Church on Thursday, November 24, afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, have been completed by the committee in charge. Major General William M. Black, C. S. A, retired will be the presiding officer. E. S. Cunningham, United States Consul-General, will read the President's proclamation and an address will be delivered by Dr. Luther Freeman. An appropriate musical program has also been arranged. Invitations have been extended to the American naval authorities and the American Company S. V. C. will attend officially, the committee having in charge the plans include the following: Consul-General Cunningham, chairman; Consul M. F. Perkins; Mrs. F. J. Raven; Major C. P. Holcomb; Commander Ransdell; Dr. Luther Freeman; Dr. S. J. Woodbridge; Captain V. Olsen; V. G. Lyman of the Standard Oil Company, and Miss Lilliane May Wilkinson, honorary secretary.

Arriving in Japan recently on the *s. s. Korea Maru*, was Frank P. Glass, retired editor and owner of the *Birmingham News*, Birmingham, Alabama, who was elected one of the vice-presidents of the Press Congress for the United States. Mr. Glass attended the Press Congress at Honolulu, where he was also named chairman of the *ad interim* committee to investigate news services going into and coming out of China and Korea, and to make recommendations thereupon. Assisting him on this committee are B. W. Fleisher, editor and publisher of the *Japan Advertiser*, (Tokio) and Don. D. Patterson of the *Weekly Review of the Far East*, (*Shanghai*) Accompanying Mr. Glass on this trip are Mrs. Glass, their son, Frank, P. Glass, Jr., foreign editor of the *New York World*, and Mrs. Glass; Thales Coutoupis, managing editor and director of *Nea Ellas*, a paper in Athens, Greece, and W. J. Smith, editor and publisher of the Sun of Waukeegan, Illinois. C. L. Dodson, retired managing editor of the *Des Moines Capital*, Des Moines, Iowa; and Miss Etta I. Ward, editor and publisher of *The Courier* at Winchendon, Massachussets. The party plans to spend about three weeks in Japan before coming to China.



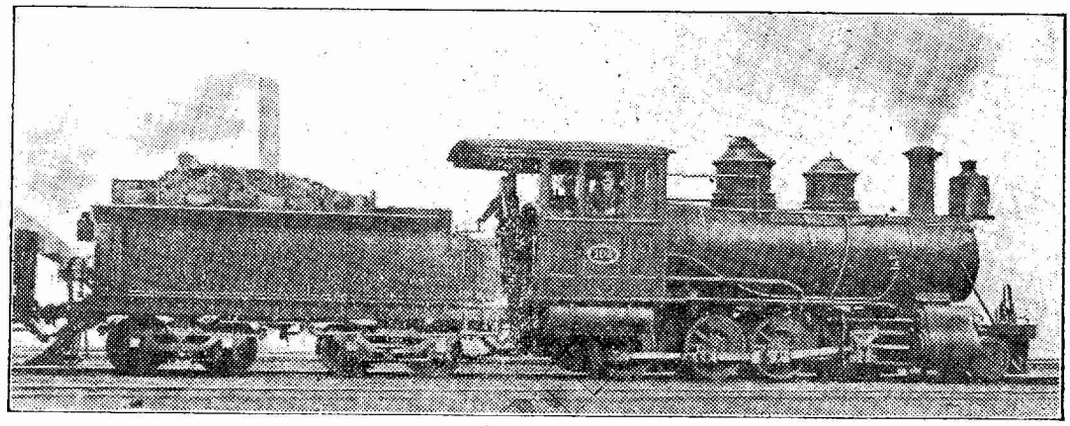
BALDWIN

New Zealand

Government Railways Demonstrate the Durability of Baldwin Locomotives

In 1879, these Works built and delivered the first six Consolidation Type Locomotives to be operated on the New Zealand Government Railways.

After forty-two years of continuous service, all of these engines are still giving satisfaction.



BALDWIN CONSOLIDATION TYPE, CLASS "T", BUILT IN 1879

From the January issue of "The Locomotive," London, the following paragraph describes these Baldwin locomotives in use in New Zealand:

"The Baldwin engines (Class "T") are of the 2-8-0 Type. Although this Consolidation type had been in use for many years in America, it was quite a novelty in New Zealand at the time these particular engines were delivered in 1879. There were six altogether. The cylinders are 15 inches x 18 inches, and the leading and coupled wheels have diameters of 2 feet three-eighths inches and 3 feet one-quarter inches respectively. It is stated that engines of American design—those just mentioned and others that followed—have always given most efficient service in New Zealand. Furthermore, it certainly seems to be proved by the fact that the original engines are all still at work."

Baldwin Locomotives Represent the Standard of Excellence

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A. Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"

Sale & Frazar, Ltd., Tokyo and New York
J. O. Feenstra, Bandoeng, Java, D. E. I.
C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii
Newell & Co., Melbourne, Victoria
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Shanghai and N. Y.
Phillips & Pike, Wellington, New Zealand
R. Towns & Co., Sydney, New South Wales
Leslie & Co., Perth, Western Australia
Pacific Commercial Co., Manila, P. I. and New York

LOCOMOTIVES

18-631

FOR CHRISTMAS

Andersens Fairy Tales	$1.00
Arabian Nights	1.00
Gulliver's Travels	1.00
Goosey Goosey Gander Series	1.00
Tales of a Fairy Court	1.00
Tuck Me in Tales	1 50
Stagekraft	2 00
Nights with Uncle Remus	4.50
Mr. Rabbit	5.00
Told by Uncle Remus	2.50
The Children's Dickens	1.80
Half Hours with Natural History	2.75
Pilgrims Progress	2.50
Swiss Family Robinson	2.50
Robinson Crusoe	2.50
Little Lord Fauntleroy	4.00
All About Little Red Riding Hood	80 cts.
Potter: The Tale of Mrs. Tittle mouse	80 ,,
Potter: The Tale of Squirrel Nutkin	80 ,,
Tiny Tot's First Book of All	80 ,,
Wide Wide World Picture Book	80 ,,
What The Moon Saw	70 ,,
Greta and Peter in the Flower Garden	60 ,,
How Punky Dunk Helped Old Prince	60 ,,
The Ugly Duckling and Other Stories	50 ,,
Wild Flower Stories	50 ,,

Edward Evans & Sons Ltd.

30 N. Szechuen Road Shanghai

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

Transacts commercial banking business of every nature.

Correspondence Solicited

Capital, Surplus & Profits

$37,500,000

News from North China

C. Easthan professor in the Pei Yang University, is seriously ill with tyhpoid. Dr. J. W. Colbert is attending him.

Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector General of the Customs, will leave Peking on or about December 19 to sail for America.

The Chinese Eastern Railway has inaugurated a new schedule for its passenger trains. It is effective beginning November 15.

Lord Northcliffe, who is now visiting in Peking, was received in audience by President Hsu in the morning of November 15.

Major General Suzuki, commandant of the Japanese Troops at Tientsin, entertained representatives of the foreign press at dinner at his residence in Tientsin, Saturday last.

A memorial service for the late Premier Hara of Japan was held at the Tiensin Japanese Public Hall on the afternoon of November 10, according to the impressive ceremony of Shintoism.

M. Fujiwara, Japanese Advisor to the Ministry of Communications, will shortly resign his post and join the Yasuda concern which has a very important position to be filled by him.

Under the patronage of the Chinese provincial and local authorities, a grand ball and concert will be given at the Tientsin A. B. C. Club on Saturday, November 19, in aid of local Russian distress.

Stanley Jimson, former associate editor of the *China Advertiser*, a local Japanese-owned paper, will assume the editorship of the *China Graphic*, an afternoon newspaper to be published shortly in Tientsin.

There was a reception both at the Belgian Legation, Peking, and the Belgian Consulate-General on Tuesday, November 15, on the occasion of the Fete Patronale of His Majesty, the King of the Belgians.

Under the promotion of Suiyun Kom ro, a Japanese artist, who came to China on a visit some time ago, exhibition of Chinese and Japanese paintings will be held at Peking and Tokyo every year beginning from 1922.

It is reported among the local Chinese that General Yen Hsi-shan, Tuchun of Shansi, having lost his second son whom he loved very much, is completely overcome with grief and has sent in his resignation to Peking.

The second lecture of the Union Medical College course, "An Outline of History," will be given on the evening of November 18, in the college auditorium. Dr. Davidson Black will speak on the subject "The Making of Man."

On the evening of November 15, the anniversary of the Brazilian Republic, Minister Alvees L'Aranja held a reception at the Grand Hotel de Pekin. It was attended by a large number of diplomatic officials, Chinese as well as foreigners.

Chien Neng-hsun, former Premier of China, has lately founded an industrial company, entitled "Hua Sheng Industrial Company" with a capital of ten million dollars. The company has applied to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for registration.

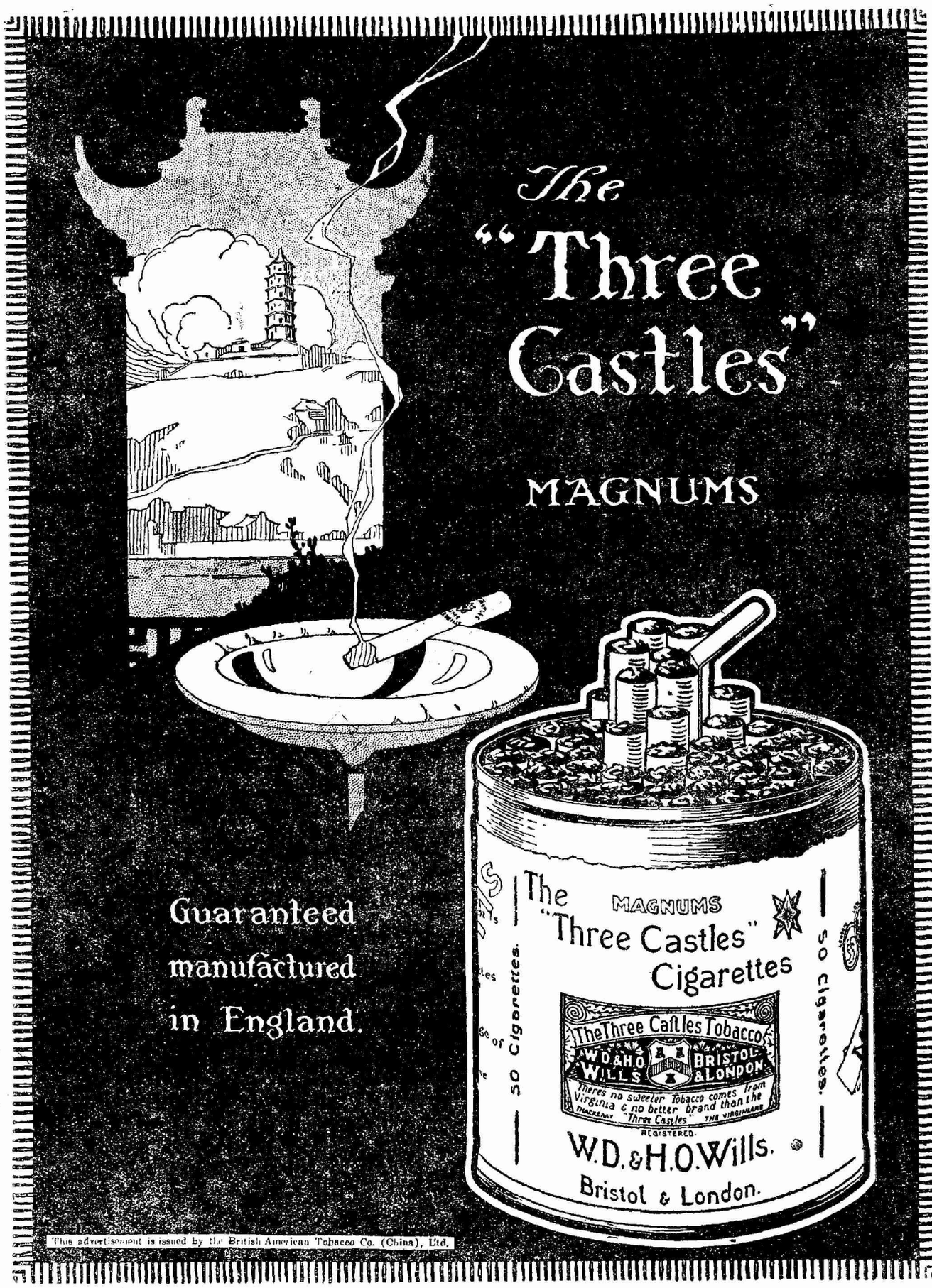
A. Yasikov, the chairman of the trade delegation of the Far Eastern Republic to America, left Peking on the morning of November 10, for Shanghai enroute to America. He was accompanied by Mr. Karaviyeff, Mr. Skvirsky, and other members of the delegation.

Owing to the partial reorganization of the Cabinet failing to attain the desired end, the Premier is credited to have again sent in his resignation. The members of several Ministries have gone on strike and those of the others are threatening to follow example.

Minister Obata called at the Foreign Office on Wednesday last under the instruction of his home government to express the heart-felt appreciation of the Tokyo authorities for the deep and sincere regret shown by the Chinese government for the tragic death of Japan's former premier.

Mr. Funatsu, Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin, has received official instruction from his home government transferring him to Shanghai to take charge of the Consulate General there. This news was received with much regret by his many frinds of all nationalities in Tientsin.

Commander Hoshimura of the Japanese Legation Guard, accompanied by principal officers, proceeded to Shangaikuan on the evening of November 15, to attend officers' manoeuvres to take place there. The party is expected to return to Peking on the November 19.


The "Three Castles"
MAGNUMS
Guaranteed manufactured in England.
The MAGNUMS "Three Castles" Cigarettes
50 Cigarettes
The Three Castles Tobacco
W.D.&H.O. WILLS
BRISTOL & LONDON
There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia & no better brand than the "Three Castles" THE VIRGINIANS
REGISTERED.
W.D.&H.O.Wills.
Bristol & London.
This advertisement is issued by the British American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

18-633

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL, SURPLUS, & UNDIVIDED PROFITS: U. S. $14,000,000

OWNED BY THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Head Office: 60 Wall Street, New York
London Office: 36 BISHOPSGATE E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 PLACE TOLOZAN
San Francisco Office: 232 MONTGOMERY STREET

BRANCHES:

CHINA
CANTON
HANKOW
HARBIN
HONGKONG
PEKING
SHANGHAI
TIENTSIN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BARAHONA
PUERTO PLATA
SAN FRANCISCO de MACORIS
SAN PEDRO de MACORIS
SANCHEZ
SANTIAGO
SANTO DOMINGO

INDIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
RANGOON

JAPAN
KOBE
YOKOHAMA

JAVA
BATAVIA
SOURABAYA

PANAMA
COLON
PANAMA

PHILIPPINES
CEBU
MANILA

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
SINGAPORE

SPAIN
BARCELONA
MADRID

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

ARGENTINA
BUENOS AIRES
ROSARIO

BELGIUM
ANTWERP
BRUSSELS

BRAZIL
PERNAMBUCO
RIO DE JANEIRO
SANTOS
SAO PAULO

CHILE
SANTIAGO
VALPARAISO

CUBA
HAVANA & 22 BRANCHES

ENGLAND
LONDON

ITALY
GENOA

PERU
LIMA

PORTO RICO
PONCE
SAN JUAN

RUSSIA
MOSCOW, PETROGRAD } Temporarily Closed

SOUTH AFRICA
CAPE TOWN

URUGUAY
MONTEVIDEO

VENEZUELA
CARACAS

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

18-634

The Japan Hotel Association, which has on its membership practically all of the important hotels in Japan and Korea, has just closed a meeting at Dairen. A member of those who attended the conference are now visiting at Peking. They are to visit Tsingtao and Shanghai after leaving Peking.

Twenty secret agents under the employment of the Southern government have lately been arrested by the secret service men of the Tuchun of Heilungkiang in Harbin. These agents were on their way to Chita and Moscow when they were caught. A lot of secret important documents have been discovered.

Elaborate arrangements are being made by the civil and military officials throughout the provinces of Chihli, Shantung and Honan for the celebration of the sixtieth birthday of General Tsao Kun which falls on November 22. The celebration will be held at Paotingfu on that day with befitting ceremonies.

The new German Minister, Dr. Boye, is expected to be in Peking by the end of the month. He is accompanied by a large staff of consular officials for the reestablishment of German consulates in the various treaty ports of China in accordance with the stipulations of the new Sino-German Commercial Treaty.

The Ministry of Communications intends to make further extension of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway from Suiyuan to Pootochen. Surveyors are being sent by the management of that railway to map out the route. The terminal station of the proposed extension will be at Tengchiaying, a suburb of Pootochen.

At the request of Mr. Jen, president of the Mongolian General Chamber of Commerce, the Central government and General Chang Tso-lin have concurred for the resumption of commercial relations with Mongolia and have notified the merchants to get their trading certificates from the Yamen of the Tutung of Charhar.

The King of the journalistic world passed through Tientsin on the afternoon of November 11, and arrived in Peking on the evening of the same day. David Fraser, correspondent of *The Times*, who had been in Japan to meet Lord Northcliffe, and several other gentlemen accompanied the distinguished visitor to Peking in a private car.

General Feng Yu-hsiang, Tuchun of Shansi, has closed all the brothel houses in Sianfu and has ordered to impose heavy punishment on secret brothels. He has also stopped the people from wearing silk and satin. These orders have been carried out strictly and successively according to persons who have just come from Shensi.

Hsu Hsiao-chi, manager of the Niuchuang Bank, Chen Szu-tao, Tung Yueh-ching and a few other influential merchants have organized a Salt Refining Company with an initial capital of one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Hsu is now at Peking approaching the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for registration.

The province of Kueichow is reported to be on the famine list. The Famine Relief Association in Peking is in receipt of appeals for relief from General Lu Tao, Commander-in-Chief of Kuei-chow. There are more than sixty districts with a population of one million and three hundred thousand that are waiting for immediate relief.

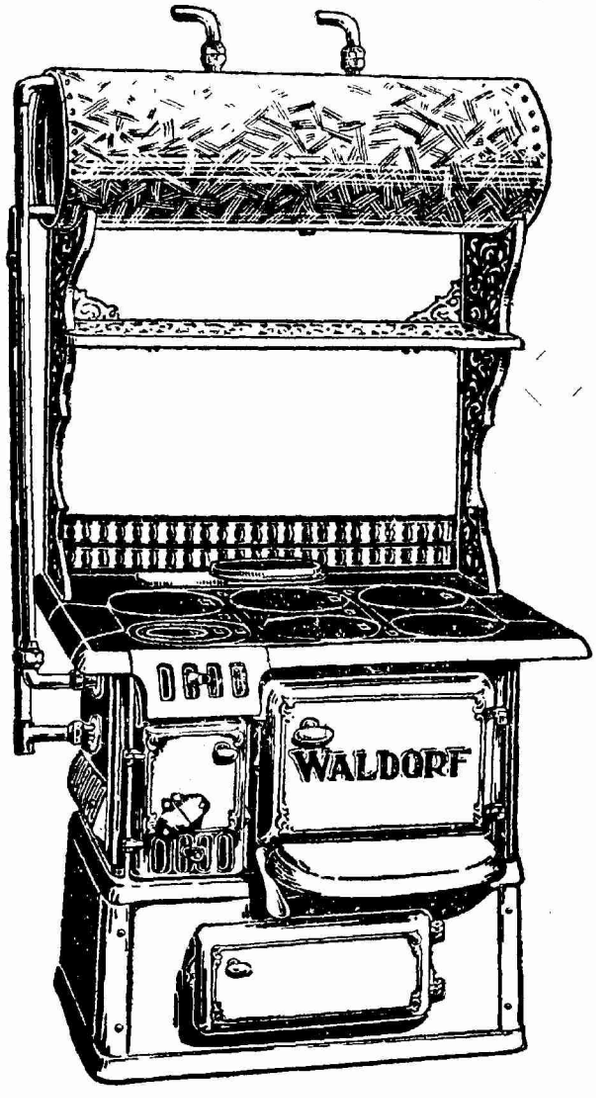
Dr. Chung Shih-ming, councillor of the Salt Administration for many years, has been appointed acting senior Vice-Minister of Finance and concurrently Director-General of the Salt Administration in place of Wang Shih-yuan who remained in his duel-post only three days and was ousted by the Mukden warlord. Dr. Chung assumed office on November 13.

The people in the capital are very much terrified by the rumor that a certain army encamping at Nanyuan are threatening that unless they can get their pay within a week, they will resort to drastic measures. The Metropolitan gendarmes and police, under urgent instruction of their headquarters, are keeping close watch on the movement of these soldiers.

The Russians have agreed to negotiate the return of Urga to China prior to the conclusion of the Commercial Treaty. General Chang has devised five ways for the future: viz, changing Mongolia into a province with Urga as its capital, constructing the railway between Kalign and Urga, opening the mines in Mongolia, organizing banks to adjust the financial situation and establishing schools to bring about the literary assimilation.

The Wuchang Normal School trouble came to an end when the students of that College, who had hitherto been in Peking pressing for financial support for their college, left the Capital for Wuchang on the morning of November 16. The settlement of the students's claims is that the monthly expenditure of the college will henceforth be taken from the revenues of the provincial wine and Tobacco Bureau of Hupeh.

Southard Robertson Co's
STOVES



"Waldorf" Ranges

Fitted for Coal or Wood fuel as preferred.

Horizontal or Vertical Boiler Attachments.

Call and see our complete line of cooking Ranges.

MUSTARD & CO.

22 Museum Road, Shanghai.
Sole Agents for China, Hongkong and Macao.
Branches—Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, Harbin.

18-635

Interesting Books

ON CHINA

Camps and Trails in China, Roy Chapman Andrews $10.00

China, an interpretation, J.W. Bashford..... $ 9.00

The Changing Chinese, Edward Alsworth Ross ..... $ 6.00

A VIVID AND FASCINATING PICTURE OF CHINESE LIFE

Foreign Rights and Interests in China, Westel W. Willoughby..... ..... $15.00

The Great Wall of China, William Edgar Geil..... $ 8.00

WITH MANY PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS

Memoirs of Li Hung Chang..... $ 8.00

An Outline History of China, Herbert H. Gowan ..... $ 5.50

A VERY READABLE ACCOUNT OF CHINA'S LONG HISTORY

Chinese American Pub. Co.

THE AMERICAN BOOK SHOP

25 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital..... $2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital..... $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund..... $ 124,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	I-chang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
		Yokohama

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:

S441 Ningpo Road.

Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels, dollars and other currencies according to arrangement. Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

Lately General Tsao Kun, Inspector-General of Chihli-Shantung and Honan, established military telephones at Tientsin, Hsinglingshan, Liangkochuang and Paotingfu with a view to facilitate the communications between Civil and Military centers of Chihli. General Ssaohas again approached the Ministry of Communications for the construction of light railways between Tientsin and Paoting for military transportation purposes.

General Wu Pei-fu and General Chang Shao-tseng, the promoters of the proposed Lushan Conference, arrived at Paotingfu on the morning of November 13, from Hankow. They were met at the station by Marshal Tsao Kun. General Wu's present visit is connected with the military operations and defences in the Yangtze Valley and at the same time to attend General Tsao Kun's birthday celebration. He will not visit Peking this time.

The *Social Welfare* of Tientsin published a Special Washington despatch on its issue of Wednesday last, stating that international control of China is being popularly discussed in America. The message added that Dr. Koo has expressed himself that international control proved to be a failure in Egypt and Balkans and he thought it better to give time to China to resurrect herself than to frighten her by haranging on a subject that is impracticable.

Five reels of the film on the road building operations of the American Red Cross in Shantung were shown at the President's Palace on the evening of the November 13, to President Hsu and the immediate members of his family by W. W. Peter. The President saw himself in the moving pictures for the first time in both the film "Dedication of Peking Union Medical College" and the film prepared by the International Health Board on "Un-hooking the Hookworm."

Brigadier General Chang Hsueh-liang, has been officially appointed by his father, the Warlord of Manchuria, as his representative to attend and witness the autumn military manoeuvers of Japan which are now being held. The Japanese anthorities at first hoped that Chang Senior would go personally. Knowing that Japan is somehow disappointed by Chang Tso-lin's non-acceptance of her invitation, the trip of Chang Junior is considered necessary to make up the disappointment.

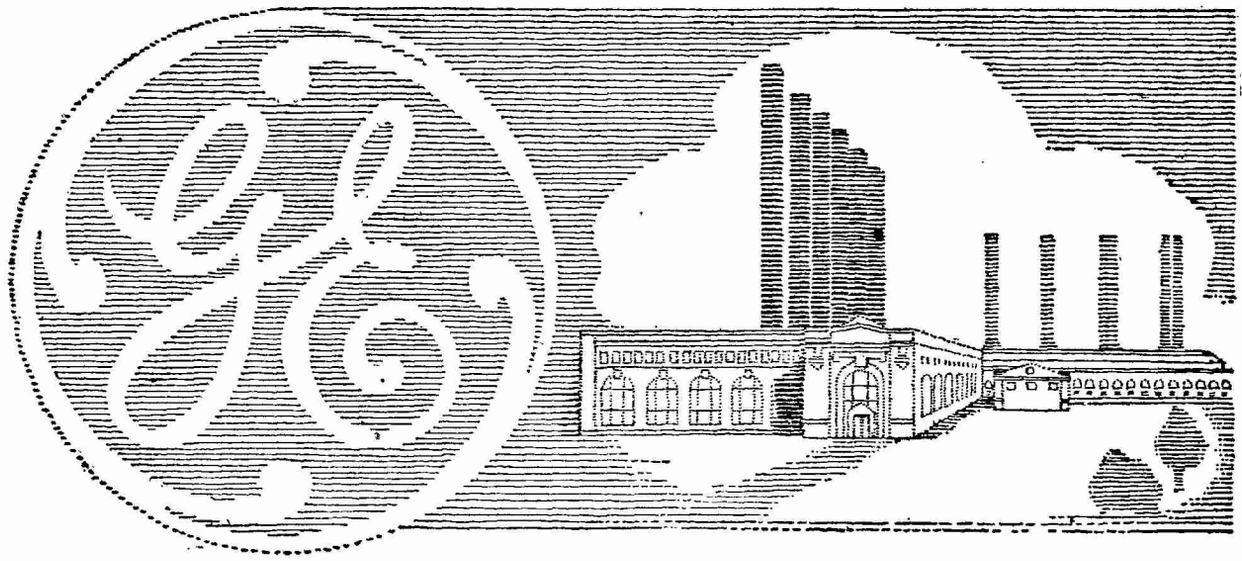
The Central government and the Mongolian authorities have reached the following agreement with regard to the plans for protecting the Mongolian and Chinese merchants: (1) The Chinese merchants residing in the territory of Urga shall be protected by the Mongols. (2) The Mongolian merchants in China Proper shall be protected by the Central government and the local officials. (3) The region south of Pangkiang will be under the protection of the Chinese troops and that north of Pangkiang under that of the Mongolian troops,

A tiffin will be given in honor of Lord Northcliffie by General Li Yuan-hung former President of China, on the noon of November 19, at his residence in Tientsin. Among the other guests invited to meet the guest of honor at the tiffin are Liang Chi-chiao, Yeh Kung-cho, Chu-Chi-chien, Liu Kuan-hsuan, Yen Hsiu, Dr. C. T. Wang Dr. Chang Po-ling, Dr. V. K. Ting. H. K. Tong, Sun Chi-lien, Dr. Y. T. Tsur, Mr. Priolau, Major Nathan, Mr. Donald, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Woodhead, and also British Consul General and Vice Consul General at Tientsin.

A new Flood Prevention Division has been created in the Commission on the study of railway lines, under the Ministry of Communications as the result of the repeated floods along the various government railways during the past few years. The work of the division is to study and formulate concrete plans for the prevention of floods and also for utilizing the water powers of the rivers and canals. H. van der Veen, the river expert of the Ministry has been asked to give advice on the matter and T. Ching and C. Y. Lee have been appointed as the Chief and the Assistant Chief of the Division.

Tien Chung-yu, Tuchun and Civil Governor of Shantung, left Tientsin for Tsinanfu by the 9:30 train, November 16. Pan Fu former Vice Minister of Finance, and many other officials were at the station see General Tien off. Meantime, strong opposition is proceeding in Shantung against the chief of civil and military administration. On board a Japanese vessel when she was entering the Taku Bar on November 17, the Tientsin Customs authorities seized an enormous quantity of morphia which was secreted amongst some potash. The seized morphia, estimated to cost many thousands of dollars, was confiscated at once.

The nervousness of the people regarding the financial situation in the Capital was given full expression on November 15 by the run of the note holders on the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. Both banks had to resort to the expediency of closing their doors after trying to face the situation. The news of the panic in Peking travelled rapidly to Tientsin where the two branches



G-E Central Station Equipment Gives Reliable and Inexpensive Service

THE development of the electric central station to its present state of efficiency is the result of a constantly increasing demand for more efficient light, heat and power.

All the electrical energy required by a community is provided more economically in one central power station. This energy is transmitted and distributed where it is to be used to operate street railways, for industrial needs, to light the streets, public buildings, offices and homes.

In the development of the electric central station, the General Electric Company has applied the knowledge gained through its exhaustive research and engineering accomplishments, until today G-E equipment is pre-eminent for central station use.

International General Electric Company, Inc.

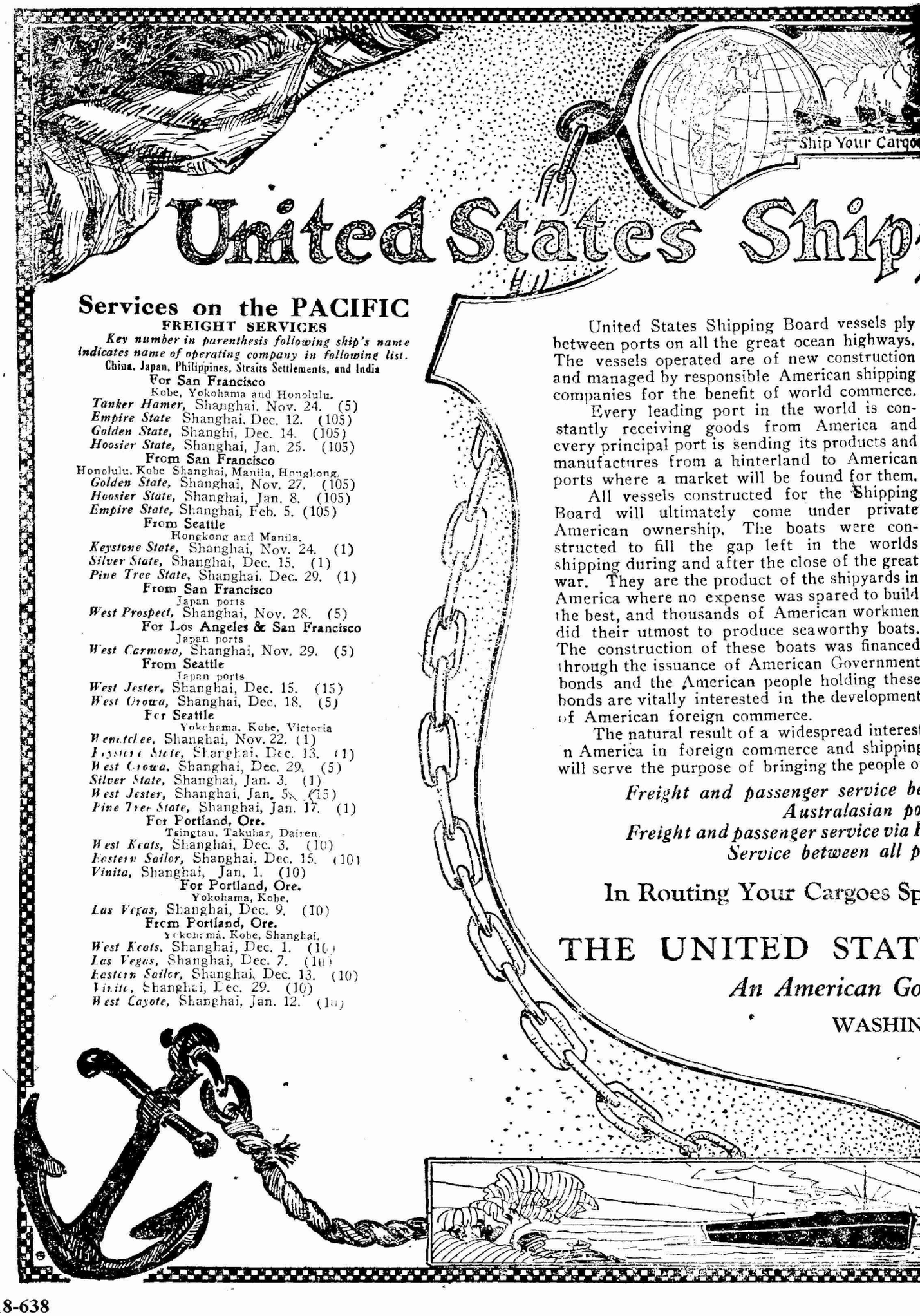
NEW YORK, 120 Broadway

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., U. S. A.

Address all correspondence to nearest representative

Japan: Shibaura Engineering Works, Tokyo; Tokyo Electric Co., Ltd., Kawasaki.
Philippines: Pacific Commercial Company, Manila.
Dutch East Indies: International General Electric Company, Inc., Soerabaia, Java.
China: Andersen, Meyer & Company, Inc., Shanghai.
General Office for the Far East, excluding Japan and China: International General Electric Company, Inc., Shanghai.

22-69



Services on the PACIFIC

FREIGHT SERVICES

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name of operating company in following list.

China, Japan, Philippines, Straits Settlements, and India

For San Francisco
Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

Tanker Hamer, Shanghai, Nov. 24. (5)
Empire State Shanghai, Dec. 12. (105)
Golden State, Shanghi, Dec. 14. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, Jan. 25. (105)

From San Francisco
Honolulu, Kobe Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.

Golden State, Shanghai, Nov. 27. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, Jan. 8. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, Feb. 5. (105)

From Seattle
Hongkong and Manila.

Keystone State, Shanghai, Nov. 24. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, Dec. 15. (1)
Pine Tree State, Shanghai. Dec. 29. (1)

From San Francisco
Japan ports

West Prospect, Shanghai, Nov. 28. (5)

For Los Angeles & San Francisco
Japan ports

West Carmona, Shanghai, Nov. 29. (5)

From Seattle
Japan ports

West Jester, Shanghai, Dec. 15. (15)
West Orowa, Shanghai, Dec. 18. (5)

For Seattle
Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria

Wenatchee, Shanghai, Nov. 22. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, Dec. 13. (1)
West Orowa, Shanghai, Dec. 29. (5)
Silver State, Shanghai, Jan. 3. (1)
West Jester, Shanghai, Jan. 5. (15)
Pine Tree State, Shanghai, Jan. 17. (1)

For Portland, Ore.
Tsingtau, Takuhar, Dairen.

West Keats, Shanghai, Dec. 3. (10)
Eastern Sailor, Shanghai, Dec. 15. (10)
Vinita, Shanghai, Jan. 1. (10)

For Portland, Ore.
Yokohama, Kobe.

Las Vegas, Shanghai, Dec. 9. (10)

From Portland, Ore.
Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai.

West Keats, Shanghai, Dec. 1. (10)
Las Vegas, Shanghai, Dec. 7. (10)
Eastern Sailor, Shanghai, Dec. 13. (10)
Vinita, Shanghai, Dec. 29. (10)
West Cayote, Shanghai, Jan. 12. (10)

United States Shipping Board vessels ply between ports on all the great ocean highways. The vessels operated are of new construction and managed by responsible American shipping companies for the benefit of world commerce.

Every leading port in the world is constantly receiving goods from America and every principal port is sending its products and manufactures from a hinterland to American ports where a market will be found for them.

All vessels constructed for the Shipping Board will ultimately come under private American ownership. The boats were constructed to fill the gap left in the worlds shipping during and after the close of the great war. They are the product of the shipyards in America where no expense was spared to build the best, and thousands of American workmen did their utmost to produce seaworthy boats. The construction of these boats was financed through the issuance of American Government bonds and the American people holding these bonds are vitally interested in the development of American foreign commerce.

The natural result of a widespread interest n America in foreign commerce and shipping will serve the purpose of bringing the people o

Freight and passenger service be
Australasian po
Freight and passenger service via P
Service between all p

In Routing Your Cargoes Sp

THE UNITED STAT

An American Go

WASHIN

18-638

ing Board Services

ll countries in close contact with America. hipping Board vessels will carry the products f all countries to the great American market, eedily, safely, and with the assurance that the rgoes either in the shape of foodstuffs, xuries, raw materials or finished products will rticipate in opportunities offered by American erchants, manufacturers or consumers.

The Far East, with the eyes of the world ntered on the increased trade possibilities of e Pacific, gets the benefit of the service offered y Shipping Board boats. Many thousands of ns of cargo have already been satisfactorily andled and many thousands of passengers ave already been made familiar with the pperior passenger facilities offered.

Shipping Board boats are efficiently manned nd are operated by intelligent American arine officers.

Rates are as low as any offered.

Consult the representatives of the Shipping oard at your port or any consular officer of ie United States.

List of sailing dates is given herewith.

Travel on American passenger boats and et the superior accommodations and American ervices offered.

China, Japan, Philippines and
d the U. S. A.
a Canal to Atlantic and Gulf ports.
l ports of the world.

American Ships *Both Ways!*

SHIPPING BOARD
ment Institution
N, D. C.

Services on the PACIFIC

PASSENGER SERVICES

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name, address and telephone of steamship company in list at bottom of this column.

From San Francisco
Hongkong via Manila.
Golden State, Shanghai, Nov. 27. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, Jan. 8. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, Feb. 5. (105)

For San Francisco
Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.
Empire State, Shanghai, Dec. 12. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, Dec 14. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, Jan. 25. (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.
Wenatchee, Shanghai, Nov. 22. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, Dec. 13. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, Jan. 3. (1)
Pine Tree State, Shanghai, Jan. 17. (1)

From Seattle
Manila via Hongkong.
Keystone State, Shanghai, Nov. 24. (3)
Silver State, Shanghai, Dec 13. (1)
Pine Tree State, Shanghai, Dec. 27. (1)

From San Francisco.
Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore
Granite State, Manila, (105)
Creole State, Manila, (105)
Wolverine State, Manila, (105)

(1) **The Admiral Line**
Nanking and Kiangsi Roads, Shanghai. C. 5971
Manila, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, Seattle, New York.

(5) **Struthers and Dixon**
7 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 2557.
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, Batavia, San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, New York.

(10) **China Pacific Company,**
6 Kiukiang Road, (4th floor), Shanghai, C 463-4
Yokohama, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao, Portland.

(15) **American Trading Company,**
Robert Dollar Building, (5th Floor)
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

(105) **Pacific Mail Steamship Company,**
18 Nanking Road, Shanghai. C 5056-5053
Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta, San Francisco, Baltimore, New York, etc.

18-639

Through America

via THE MILWAUKEE RAILWAY

(The Puget Sound Electric Route)

A short, quick and most comfortable route across the American Continent over the

World's Longest Electricfied Railroad

For 649 miles over four mountain ranges mighty electric locomotives, using "White Coal" for power, haul the splendidly equipped all-steel transcontinental trains

"The Olympian" and *"The Columbian"*

from Seattle and Tacoma daily for Spokane, Butte, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago.

"The Pacific Limited"

from San Francisco to Chicago via Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and Milwaukee Railways.

At Chicago connections are made with fast express trains for the Atlantic Seaboard and all points east.

Rail orders and full information respecting train schedules, connections, fares, etc., on application to your steamship agent or at any office of Thos. Cook & Son in the Orient.

For sleeping car reservations, write, cable or wireless any of the following representatives of the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Cable Address: "Milwaukee"

Seattle
J. F. Bahl, City Pass'r Agent
2nd and Madison

San Francisco
C. H. Miles, Gen'l Agt. Pass'r Dept.
995 Monadnock Bldg.

Vancouver
Geo. W. Hibbard, Gen'l Agent
626 Hastings St., West.

Victoria
F. O. Finn, General Agent
902 Government St.

A. P. Chapman, Jr., Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent, 662 Stuart Building, Seattle
Geo. B. Haynes, General Passenger Agent, Chicago

China-Philippines Trade

中 興 銀 行

The policy of rapid extension of its oriental trade, upon which America has so auspiciously and vigorously entered, will undoubtedly stimulate Chinese trade with the Philippine Islands; the nearby American outpost.

If you are interested in this market, the facilities of this modern commercial institution are tendered with confidence that you will find the service highly satisfactory.

Trade inquiries welcome

China Banking Corporation

Capital
Authorized, P.10,000,000
Subscribed, 6,000,000
Fully paid, 4,600,000

Manila, P. I.

Dee C. Chuan, President
Albino Sy Cip, V. Pres.
J. W. McFerran, Manager
Merwin Webster, Cashier and Sec'y.

were heavily besieged on the following morning. The two banks, both in Peking and Tientsin, are still open and cashing notes, but it is limited to ten dollars to each holder. Although the Banks of China and Communications are the objects of distrust, cashing of bank notes is general on all banks, foreign or Chinese. The situation is easier on the time when this correspondence is written up. The bank notes of the two government banks are being accepted by larger stores. It is expected that confidence will be re-established in a day or two. Officials and merchants are working hand in hand to assist the banks to allay the excitement, indicating the consciousness of the people in the old age, "when the lip is torn, the teeth are exposed to the cold."

Peking. Friday November 18, 192[illegible]

News from Central China

Major-General Higashi, Military Attache to the Japanese Legation at Peking, is at present visiting Hankow from Peking on an official business trip. He inspected the Japanese garrison troops of the Japanese Military Headquarters and Barracks of Hankow.

The directors of the Government Arsenal at Hanyang have been ordered by General Wu Pei-fu to take immediate steps to redouble the daily output of munition supplies in view of the unsettled political situation in China. It is stated that the Arsenal at Tehchow is also attempting to increase their production and extend their manufacture on a much larger scale.

Colonel Charles Noyes of the United States Army is visiting Hankow this week end from Tientsin and Peking. He has been in the army service for forty-two years, and will be superannuated from the service next year. He is now visiting China from Manila, where he is in command of a regiment of troops. He will probably visit Changsha after a brief stay in Hankow.

General Hsiao Yao-nan, Military Governor of Hupeh, has recommended General Chang Fu-lai, commander of the 24th Division who came to Hupeh with General Wu Pei-fu during the Hupeh-Hunan fighting last summer, to the post of Defence Commissioner of Yochow, where General Chang's troops are now stationed. General Chang Fu-lai is one of the four trusted generals of Wu Pei-fu.

In reply to a telegram from the Peking government regarding the disposal of the sequestered German properties, the Civil Governor of Szechuen province states that the Enemy Property Bureau at Chungking has a complete list of German and Austrian properties taken over during the war. These enemy properties, the Civil Governor adds, will be returned to their former owners in accordance to orders from the Peking government.

A. G. Cox, chief engineer of the Canton-Hankow Railway and one of the oldest foreign engineer in the Chinese government railway service, is now retiring from the service, having served a term of more than thirty years as engineer on various railways in China. Pending the appointment of a successor, by the Ministry of Communications J. H. Williams, the District Engineer, will most probably be acting as chief engineer of the line.

A war memorial statue will be erected in Hankow on the Bund opposite the British Consulate-General, according to plans adopted by the British Municipal Council. The cost of erection is estimated at Tls. 5,000, all of which has been subscribed locally by members of the British community. It is intended that the work of erection is to proceed at once but its completion will proabably be delayed, as some of the materials of decorations have been ordered from England.

General Sun Chuan-fang, who is in charge of the Szechuen defence in the absence of General Wu Pei-fu, who is now attending an important military conference at Paotingfu, is promoting a peace association at Ichang with a view, to preventing further fighting with the Szechuenese, who are again reported to be threatening Patung. A telegram was received by Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan from General Sun that reinforcements are urgently needed at Ichang.

Buddhism revival has been in full swing in Hankow, and many high officials living in Hankow have been converted to Buddhistic faith. A general meeting was held this week by votaries of Buddhism in Wuchang and Hankow, who adopted measures for the establishment of a Buddhist school in a Hankow temple. Under the auspices of the Buddhists Association of Hankow, lectures are conducted for the enlightment of their members. The lecturers are generally retired officials from Peking.

The party of about two hundred students from the Government Teachers College at Wuchang that went to Peking last month to secure fund for that college from the

SOLVE YOUR CHRISTMAS PROBLEMS

With a Year 'Round Gift

THE WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST

FOR your friends and family at home or in the Far East, no more acceptable gift can be made than a subscription to THE WEEKLY REVIEW. It is a year 'round remembrance, arriving each week with illuminating information, regarding the section of the world you are living and working in, and with your best wishes.

Such a gift is of an appreciable and constructive nature. You owe your friends in other lands a more comprehensive knowledge of China and the Far East.

A specially designed Christmas card is sent to each person for whom a subscription is taken.

Today is the day to subscribe

$10 a year, Chinese currency, in China
$7.50 a year, U. S. currency, elsewhere

The Weekly Review of the Far East

Millard Publishing Company, Publishers

4 Avenue Edward VII Great Northern Tel. Bldg.

SHANGHAI

18-641

KOFA

TRADE MARK

KOFA

AFTER COUGHS AND COLDS

A TONIC

There are many excellent ombination. Some contain iron, some cod liver oil, some hypophosphates. There is one preparation

KOFA

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

That combines all of the above elements. It is the *best* builder after any cough or cold or illness and a general all around tonic and reconstructive agent of proven merit.

$1.00

KOFA

AMERICAN DRUG CO.

40-42 NANKING ROAD TELEPHONE:—C 79-80

KOFA

Consolidated Steel Corporation

General Offices:

25 Broadway, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Cable Address, "Consteco, New York"

CHINA OFFICE:

Nantung Building, 22 Kiukiang Road

SHANGHAI

Sole exporters of the commercial products of

Bethlehem Steel Company
The Brier Hill Steel Company
Cambria Steel Company
Lackawanna Steel Company
Lukens Steel Company
Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company
Republic Iron & Steel Company
Sharon Steel Hoop Company
The Trumbull Steel Company
Whitaker-Glessner Company
The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company

CONSTECO

TRADE MARK

We are prepared to give prompt attention to inquiries for all forms of iron and steel products. Inquiries should include exact specifications, giving quantities desired, full particulars as to size, weight, grade, packing, etc., and purposes for which the materials are required.

Ministry of Education has returned to Wuchang this week. They have been promised the regular fund allowed that college, and beginning with the next year with the provincial wine and tobacco revenue of Hupeh as guaranty. Besides, they were given at Peking stamp duty bonds which they may sell to cover their expenses.

A telegram was received in Hankow from Ichang stating that the steamer, *Robert Dollar II*, of the Dollar Steamship Company, was sinking at Lochi on an up river trip from Ichang. The captain of the Chinese steamer *Fookyuen* sent a telegram at Wanhsien announcing the accident befalling the American steamer, but no particulars of the circumstances were available at Ichang when the telegram was sent. It is also reported that all is quiet at Ichang and on the upper River, despite the reports in Chinese paper that hostilities are again on above Ichang.

J. C. Carroll, engineer-in-chief of the Szechuen-Hankow Railway, left Hankow for America early this month for a six months' vacation in the States. He has recently completed his surveys of the section above Hankow. During his absence in America Hsisan C. Liu, his technical secretary, has been appointed to take charge of that line. The prospect of the work of construction being kept up is not at all bright, and very likely the construction of the Szechuen-Hankow line has to be kept in abeyance for considerable time to come.

The authorities of the Canton-Hankow Railway in Wuchang have been ordered by the Ministry of Communications to suspend for the time being the special surveying work of improvement on the location of the section south of Churchow, Hunan, to the border of Kwangtung province, now that for the present there is no possibility of getting funds to continue the work of construction on that line. The surveying party headed by C. P. Chang, senior assistant engineer in charge of the work, has been called to Hankow. By the time their reports are ready, the party of engineers will be retrenched.

A panic broke out in Hankow on Tuesday involving the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. The run on these two banks in Hankow began on November 14, when the rumor was circulating that the Peking and Tientsin offices of the two Banks had closed owing to financial stringency. A rumor that soldiers in Peking had revolted and looted and burned that city brought the crisis in Hankow to the highest pitch. But both banks promptly handled all demands

I like 'em—

They Satisfy

—and
the blend
can't be
copied

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES

301

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

18-643

A Cigar That You Can Smoke With Pleasure and Tender to Your Friends With Pride

Made in a Variety of Shapes and Sizes to Satisfy the Most Critical Smoker

ALHAMBRA
CIGAR & CIGARETTE MFG. CO.
MANILA—PHILIPPINES

Cable Address: ALHAMBRA, MANILA
Codes used: W. U. C. 5-Letter Edition
A.B.C. 5th Edition
Western Union
Bentley's
Excelsior
Lieber's
A-1

for specie payments, and with the cooperation of the Chinese Bankers Association of Hankow, smoothly allayed the panic in a few days. Nearly all Chinese newspapers in Hankow report that the rumors were fabricated by interested foreigners with a view to putting China's greatest financial organs in further disorders.

About five thousand students from twenty-six schools and colleges of Wuchang paraded the streets of that city on November 15 to celebrate the opening of the Washington Conference now in session and as a demonstration of popular Chinese interest in the present Pacific Conference on Pacific-Far Eastern problems. All of the leading mission and government universities participated in the demonstration, including Boone University, Teachers College, Government Higher Commercial College, Chung Hwa University, Girls Normal School, Girls Vocational School, and Foreign Language School. The parade marks the biggest student demonstration in Wuchang since the national students movement following the Japanese Twenty-One Demands on China.

General Wu Pei-fu, prior to his departure from Hankow for Loyang and Paotingfu, issued orders dismissing Ho Pinn-chang, director of the Telegraph Administration of Hankow, and C. T. Hsia, manager of the Peking-Hankow Railway office at Hankow. The dismissals were based upon charges of embezzlements and misuse of government funds, while General Wu Pei-fu really means to collect the revenues of telegraph and the southern section of the Peking-Hankow line for financing his military campaigns. The telegraph director, Mr. Ho, was summarily removed with threats of force, but the railway manager has received instruction from the Ministry of Communications ordering him not to hand over charge to anybody under any circumstances, although General Wu Pei-fu has appointed an official to the post. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Communications has informed the General that military commanders and the Ministry of Communications have their respective function, the affairs of the Ministry being subject to the Minister only.

Hankow, November 20, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

November 17. Peking dispatch says runs on Bank of China and Communications still proceeding with the banks announcing their ability to stand severest possible call for specie.——Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee inaugurated to aid flood sufferers in Kiangsu, Anhwei, Shantung and Hupeh provinces.——Canton dispatch says Sun Yat-sen's army starts march and rumor starts that Wu Pei-fu plans to join Sun's army.

November 18. President Hsu calls conference regarding financial relief measures and the maintenance of peace and order.——Peking Chamber of Commerce, representing united chambers of commerce of entire country, says they will oppose income tax unless proceeds are used for disbandment of troops and the development of industries.

November 19. Peking dispatch says in course of interview with Lord Northcliffe he states that Japan controls Peking and that two nations, Britain and America, must hang together now in Far East or be hanged separately later.—— Situation of banks practically unchanged, Peking report says.

November 20. Chang Tso-lin, Mukden warlord, is said to have come to the rescue of Peking banks by placing $3,000,000 in silver, to the credit of the bank.——Hankow report says financial condition is calm at that port.

November 21. Peking report says Lord Northcliffe leaves Peking with a view of China which is essentially pro-Chinese and against Japanese military interference. ——Peking report says in spite of Chinese pressure through the press and officials threatening Sir Frances Aglen with dismissal, the Inspector-General is still adamant in refusing to release trust funds covering internal loans.

American Trading Company

HEAD OFFICE: 25 Broad Street, New York

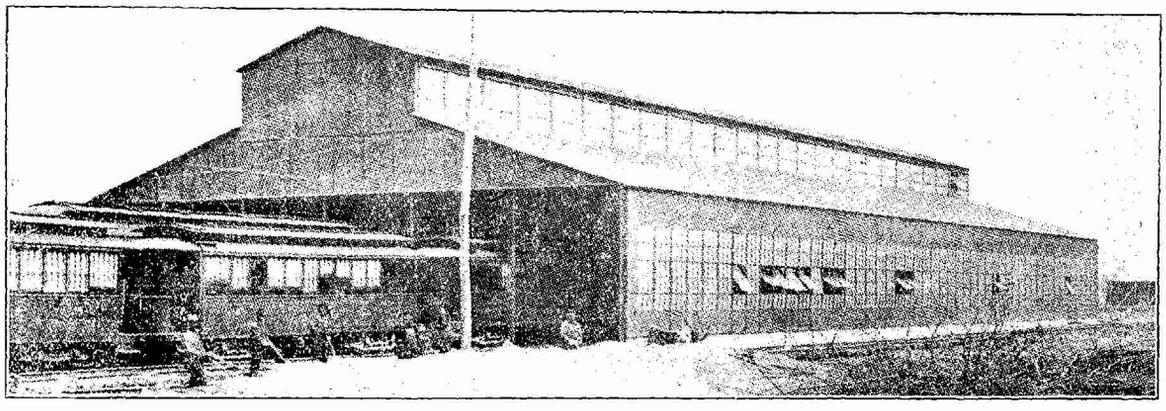
"MOW SUNG YANG HANG"

行 洋 (Established in China 40 years) 生 茂

IMPORTERS—EXPORTERS—ENGINEERS—CONTRACTORS

3 Canton Road, Shanghai

TRUSCON STANDARD BUILDINGS



are a logical answer to every phase of industrial construction

Economical, fireproof, low insurance, permanence, adaptability and

100% SALVAGE

Foundries, warehouses, machine shops, garages, service stations, railroad express sheds, offices, car shops, umbrella platforms, oil, cotton and sugar warehouses.

For designs, estimates and prices apply to

AMERICAN TRADING CO.

HANKOW — PEKING — TIENTSIN — SHANGHAI — TSINANFU — TSINGTAO

Sole Agents for

Truscon Steel Co. *of* U.S.A.

18-645

INTERNATIONAL BANKING, SHIPPING, TRAVEL AND FOREIGN TRADE

AMERICAN EXPRESS SYSTEM

A COMBINED SERVICE OF

BANKING — SHIPPING — TRAVEL — TRADE

Through the branches listed below, the offices in the United States and Canada and over 10,000 banking and shipping correspondents throughout the world, there is available a complete organization for the efficient handling of your international business.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Offices in Europe, Africa and South America

Antwerp	Coblenz	Havre	Ostend
Athens	Constantinople	Liverpool	Paris
Barcelona	Copenhagen	London	Rio de Janeiro
Basle	Christiania	Lucerne	Rome
Berlin	Edinburgh	Manila	Rotterdam
Bordeaux	Genoa	Marseilles	Southampton
Bremen	Glasgow	Montevideo	Stockholm
Brussels	Gothenburgh	Naples	Valparaiso
Buenos Aires	Hamburg	Nice	Warsaw
Cairo			Zurich

Offices in the Far East

SHANGHAI—8 KIUKIANG ROAD

YOKOHAMA—73 Settlement
KOBE—31B Akashi-Machi
MANILA—36 Escolta

HONGKONG—11 Queens Road Central
TIENTSIN—27 Victoria Road
CALCUTTA—C-6 Clive Buildings

AMERICAN EXPRESS

CHUNG MEI TRADING CORPORATION

New York — 2 Hongkong Road — London
Cable—Chungmei — Shanghai — *Phone—C. 2570*

Importers and Exporters
Manufacturers' Representatives
Specializing in
EXPORT
Metals & Ores
Hairnets & Bristles
Egg products
Oils & Fats
Silk & Pongee
Flour, Camphor, Nuts
Etc. Etc. Etc.
IMPORT
Machinery
Iron and Steel
Hardware & Ship Chandlery
Paper & Inks
Dyes & Chemicals
Etc. Etc. Etc.

ATHLETIC
and
SPORTING GOODS

Your every wish in EQUIPMENT for keeping fit and enjoying your favorite sports may be gratified by sending your orders to

Squires Bingham Company
THE STORE OF QUALITY
SHANGHAI

November 22. Peking dispatch says run on Bank of China and Communications has been somewhat alleviated.——Exchange shops to be investigated in Shanghai as they are effecting foreigner's trade as well as all Chinese legitimate business.

GENERAL

November 17. Washington dispatch says Britain desires to outlaw the submarine as a means of stopping navy warfare in addition to stopping the building of ships.——Tokio report says the chorus of praise following Hughes proposal of disarmament has turned to chorus of criticism since Japan studies in detail what the meaning of proposed agreement means to her. Chinese consular force in the Philippines has not been paid since April and Consul and his assistants are living on the commissions from Chinese registration fees, according to Manila dispatch.

November 18. Washington dispatch says disarmament is up to Japan and consensus of opinion of British correspondents is that Britain will accept Hughes proposal with only slight modifications.——New Orleans report says French liner *Maryland*, is rammed and sunk by Japanese ship off the coast.——London dispatch says ten thousand people take part in loyalist demonstrations in Belfast and express confidence in attitude in connection with British negotiations with Sinn Fein and condemning the proposed all Ireland Parliament.

November 19. London dispatch says there are indications that submarine question is likely to prove knotty point in any settlement of naval limitations scheme.——New York press supports plea for abolition of submarine.——London dispatch says whole world blames China for the cultivation of the opium crop which has enormously increased under the direct encouragement of the authorities.——New York dispatch says Ma Soo, representing South China, writes Secretary Hughes he is willing to assume obligations for the Continental and Commercial Banks of Chicago's loan to Peking government, on which default recently occurred.

November 20. Japan is unbending on some points brought up at Washington Conference and insists that her naval strength be 70 percent of that of America and Britain but is adamant in determination not to let Conference dictate her doings in China——she will ask recognition of special position and cling with death-like grip to Man-

Oregon Pine—

The Standard of the West

SUPERIORITY of service after years of usage has made Oregon Pine the standard of the West. The recognition of this superiority is rapidly bringing the use of more of the timber in the Far East. Robert Dollar Company Oregon Pine is of the highest grade, coming from our own forests, through our own mills, on our own vessels to China. We can supply all sizes and grades required for all kinds of building and construction work.

We Specialize in Bridge Timbers and Railway Sleepers.

RETAIL LUMBER YARDS IN HANKOW AND TIENTSIN.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

No. 4 THE BUND, SHANGHAI

BRANCH OFFICES

HANKOW—PEKING—TIENTSIN—ICHANG—CHUNGKING—KOBE—HONGKONG—MANILA—SINGAPORE

18-647

SHIPMENTS OF CHINA OILS IN BARRELS

Stocks of vegetable oils in the home markets are growing low. It is forecasted that a strong revival of oil exports is imminent.

Are you prepared? By far the bulk of oil exported from the Far East is carried in wooden barrels. They are easily constructed, easily handled and economical.

The Koster Company's barrels are made from the best selected stock. Years of successful use have made them the standard of the Far East.

Further, The Koster Company operates a department of service and will place at the disposal of barrel users the advice of experts.

We have on hand a limited number of copies of the Uniform Contract and Rules governing sales of imported commodities made ex dock, ex warehouse, or F.O.B. cars port of entry in the United States. Have you your copy? If not, we shall be pleased to supply you.

THE KOSTER COMPANY

12 Nanking Road
SHANGHAI, CHINA

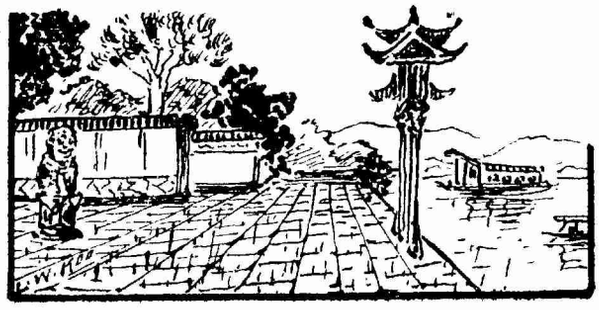
FOREIGN MANAGERS

CALIFORNIA BARREL CO.

churian railway.——London dispatch says Queen Sophia, of Greece makes successful escape from attempt of a number of Bulgarians to assassinate her when travelling to Athens from Belgrade.——Geneva report says International Labor Conference decides to examine and discuss remedies for world wide unemployment.

November 21. Washington dispatch says three phases of conference include disarmament, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and China, and Japanese demand for a seventy percent ratio; the future of Mongolia, Manchuria and Thibet.——Paris report says Rudyard Kipling and Sir James Frazier receive the title of Doctor of the University of Paris.——Bombay dispatch says Prince of Wales demonstrates his sincerity to know India intimately and outbreak in the bazaar district is quieted, following a non-cooperation meeting.——Paris dispatch says Belgian Cabinet hands its resignation to the King.

November 22. London dispatch says small riots break out among umemployed and the problems increase in regard to decreases in revenue and expenditure.——Paris dispatch says Moscow reports that Trotsky has issued appeal to Red Army warning them that Poland is animated by aggressive plans against Soviet Russia.——Polish Premier and M. Ogeunki leave for Geneva where they will take part in German-Polish negotiations for partition of Upper Silesia.



18-648

CHINA'S PROGRESS IN INDUSTRY

Edited by Verne Dyson

A democratic friendliness is the essence of that American system of salesmanship which now is registering success in all of the trade fields of the world. This theory of service is squarely in accord with the brotherhood-of-man idea, and with the golden rule.

The following are extracts from a recent report sent to New York by an American manufacturer's representative:

"Doing harm to one Chinese means doing harm to all."

"In dealing with the Chinese we must remember that kindness begets kindness."

"You find the Chinese business man very courteous. When you call on the manager of a Chinese business concern you will not find him trying to impress you with his importance by shaking hands while seated."

"The Chinese are good psychologists and wonderful judges of character. Soon they will know who you are as to your ambition, aspirations and designs. When they find you friendly, truthful, absolutely reliable and honest there is no limit to the confidence they place in you."

Shanghai

Nanking Waterworks—In a very unpretentious office in Shanghai an important Nanking commercial enterprise is in process of formation. Capitalists are organizing the Waterworks Company of the northern city in temporary offices in the Tsuen Tuan Hsiang Pearl Shop on Honan Road. The capital is $600,000.

Government Industrial Commission—Very shortly the Shanghai Bureau of the Chinese Government High Industrial Commission, which has been opened at 10 North Honan Road, will be in full operation. The bureau is prepared to make

Illustrated booklet sent on request.

An ARCOLA *Radiator Boiler* Is Like a Fine Piece of Furniture

Can be placed in living room, parlor or any room of the house where it makes an attractive addition to the furnishing.

Can be painted any color to harmonize with the system of decoration. Good appearance. Neat design. Gives the home or office an air of prosperity.

The ARCOLA lifts itself out of the class of "stoves" and "boilers" and deserves to be placed on the same level with high grade furniture.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Yuen Ming Yuen Road Telephone Central 778

SHANGHAI

H 7

WALK—OVER

Buy Your Cordovans Now

They are the best buy for your money, made stylish and comfortable to hold their shape to the end. We have them in high or low shoes. . . .

Walk-Over Shoe Store

24 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Mail orders given prompt attention.

UNIVERSAL WINDING MACHINES

THE ONLY COMPLETE WINDING SYSTEM

MACHINES FOR WINDING

Filling for Looms, Cones for Knitting, Tubes for Twisting, Warps, Braiders, Thread, Binder Twine, Rope and Electrical Coils

PARIS, MANCHESTER, BOMBAY, SHANGHAI, TOKIO, OSAKA

Cable Address

LEESON BOSTON

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

BOSTON, U.S.A.

important contributions to Chinese industrial development. The managing director is F. M. Sah of the Chinese Government Mint, and the secretary is Wing D. Wong.

Fibre Board Patents—Solicitors for Manley Chew of Midland in the province of Ontario, Canada, have registered at the Shanghai Customs House and the British Consulate-General patents for improvements in fibre boards and the methods and apparati for producing fibre boards. The public has been warned against making infringements.

Trademark Prosecution—The Pond Extract Company of America has brought suit in the Mixed Court against three Chinese, who are accused of infringing on the Company's patent rights by marketing a certain brand of face cream. It is charged that the containers and lables of the local product are similar to those covered by the patents of the Pond concern. The defendants were directed to furnish security and the case will be set for trial. The suit is attracting the interest of business men who are eager to obtain laws that will protect foreign trademarks in China.

Re-organization Plans—A plan for re-organizing the Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Company with a capital of G. $1,500,000 is reported from New York. One of the companies twelve foreign agencies is located in Shanghai. It is said that the re-organized company will purchase the assets of the twelve foreign agencies.

China

Exploiting Tungsten—The tungsten mines in Kiangsi which have been under development for several years now are yielding handsome returns. The annual out-put of ore is about 1,000 tons, valued at about $500,000. Attention also is given to tin mining operations in the province, particularly in the river basins near Nanking and Chungyi, where the annual yield is estimated at one hundred tons, valued at $100,000.

Chinese and Canadian Furs—According to the opinion of some of the trade experts China is not improving her opportunities to the full in the American fur market and is permitting Canada to occupy an unnecessarily important position. One writer says. "It is natural, of course, that Canadian furs should hold premier position in America—in the fiscal year of 1921 fur sales by Canada to the United States numbered 2,684.00 pelts, worth G. $9,093.00—but we believe that, with more systematic preparation, certain Chinese furs could be disposed of in much greater numbers."

Regaining Lost Paper Trade—Before foreign paper was imported into China in great quantity, Chan-pai-jao, Yueyao, in Chekiang was noted as a paper-manufacturing center. The industrial community has made plans to regain some of the lost trade. Yuan Ting-hung and Chang Hung-tien are organizing the Hung Dah Paper-making Improvement Factory which will be equipped with the latest machinery.

Egg Export Decrease—Five million hens, according to one estimate, were drowned in the floods of last summer in North China. Consequently the export of yolks has decreased 50 percent and of albumen, 30 percent. So far this year, however, the number of fresh and old eggs shipped abroad show a marked increase over last year.

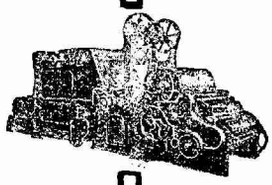
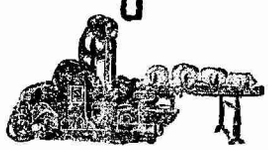
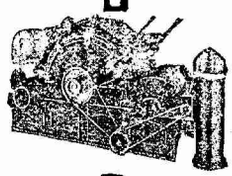
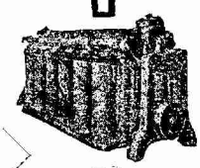
Alum Exports Advance—The volume and the price of alum exported from China in the past ten years have shown a material increase. The exports amounted to 18,919 piculs at the average price of Hk. Tls. 1.878 in 1910. The exports last year were 74,625 piculs with an average value of Vls. 4.379. These figures show the gradual increase in price:

	Value in Hk. Tls. per picul
1910	1.878
1915	1.769
1916	3.276
1917	2.951
1918	4.098
1919	4.798
1920	4.379

Sino-Japanese Coal Mine—A coal mine at Tzechuan, Shantung, is to be operated by a Sino-Japanese company with a capital of $6,000,000, according to a Japanese report. The stock has been subscribed equally by the Shantung Provisional Government and a group of Japanese firms. The promoters of the company believe that the out-put of the one mine will be sufficient to supply the needs of the entire province. The mine, which has an area of about 600 li, is reported to have very rich deposits.

Sunflower Seed—In several parts of China bean cake has a modest rival in sunflower seed cake which now is receiving the attention of business promoters. Sunflowers grow in nearly all districts of China. It is pointed out that the cake from sunflower seed is rich in food value and is "extremly palatable to cattle." There is a residue of 75 to 80 percent after the oil is pressed out of the seed.

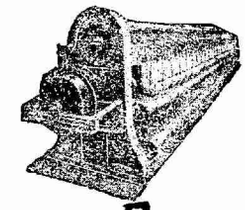
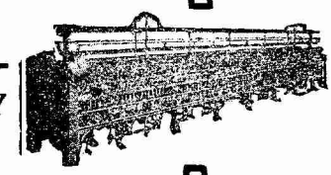
Complete Equipment
Cotton Machinery
Built by Specialists

WOONSOCKET MACHINE & PRESS CO., INC.

PICKER AND CARD ROOM MACHINERY

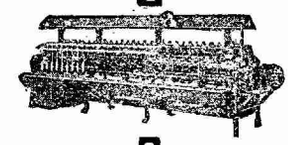
Feeders	Intermediate Pickers	Drawing Frames
Openers	Finisher Pickers	Slubbers
Conveyers	Thread Extractors	Intermediate Frames
Bale Breakers	Roving Waste Openers	Roving Frames
Breaker Pickers	Revolving Top Flat Cards	Jack Frames

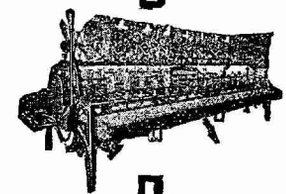



FALES & JENKS MACHINE COMPANY

RING SPINNING & TWISTING MACHINERY

Ring Spinning Frames for Cotton, Ring Twisters for Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk, Jute, Flax and Novelty Yarn





EASTON & BURNHAM MACHINE COMPANY

WARPING AND WINDING MACHINERY

Spoolers	Reels	Spindles for Cotton and Silk
Beam Warpers	Doublers	
Ball Warpers	Banding Machines	
Skein Winders	Card Grinders	

SOLE AGENTS

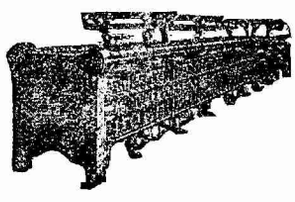
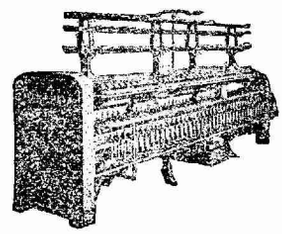
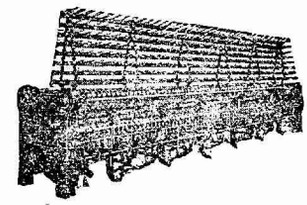
IN CHINA

WAH CHANG TRADING CORPORATION

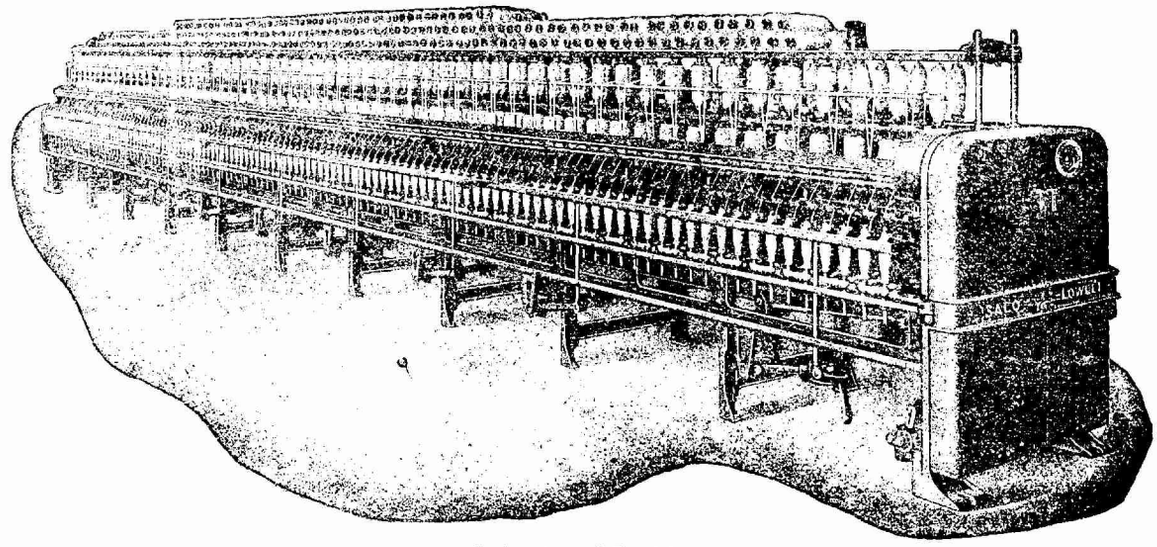
9 NINGPO ROAD
SHANGHAI

Telegraphic address 7006

Telephone Central 5387-88

COTTON MILL MACHINERY



Spinning Machine
manufactured by
Saco-Lowell Shops

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
Agents in China

GRAND HOTEL KALEE

Cable Address "Kalee," Shanghai

130 Rooms, each with private bath.
Best Cuisine in Shanghai.
Commodious lounge, reception rooms, etc.
When in Shanghai Stop at the

GRAND HOTEL KALEE

Centrally located at Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads
SHANGHAI
A. MILDNER, *Manager.*

Tsingtao's Wool—Next to Tientsin, Tsingtao now is the most important center of wool exportation in China. Most of the wool shipped from the latter place goes to Japan. It is estimated that there half a million sheep in Shantung Province, each supposed to yield an average of two catties of wool a year (two shearings). The local consumption amounts to about 200,000 catties a year. From Tsingtao, 350,000 catties are exported annually, and from Tientsin, 450,000 catties. "*The Journal of Wool and Hides*" (Chinese) gives the following as the annual output of the principal wool-producing regions:

Poshan	100,000 catties
Chingchow	100,000 catties
Tsinan	200,000 catties
Techchow and Lintsing	200,000 catties
Chowtsang	900,000 catties
Total	1,200,000 catties

General

That German Cement—Chinese, and British trade journals are commenting on the appearance of cheap German cement in the markets of the Far East. The cement has appeared in South China, Hongkong and in the South Sea markets. In the latter region the Japanese are feeling the effect of the "cut rate." According to reports which not always are credited, the German cement is selling in the South China markets at Mex. $3 a barrel and in the South Seas at Y3. A Japanese journal takes the optimistic view that the cement is "cheap merely temporarily through a clearing off of the stocks on the home market."

America's Leading Export Commodities—A recent trade resume, made in New York, gives these as the leading American export commodities in the order of their importance: Coal, wheat and gas oil, illuminating oil, wheat flour, gun-powder, cotton and wool cloths, copper, iron, lumber, and leather. In the past year nearly ninety billion pounds of coal were exported. Thirteen billion pounds of wheat were exported.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the past week there has been no decided change in the fundamental conditions of the market. Prices at the close to day are nearly the same as those of last week. The sudden spurt at the latter end of the week was the result of the rise in Indians. This attracted fair offerings

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Authorized Capital ....$1,000,000.
Paid Up Capital .....$ 850,000.

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Soerabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.

Capital..... **$2,000,000.00**
Reserve Fund **$133,316.00**
Undivided Profits **$120,751.00**
Resources **$11,000,000.00**

Head Office & Branches;
Hangchow, Shanghai, Hankow, Haimon, & Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies;
Thruout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents;
London, Paris, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Berlin, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, Fusan & Hongkong.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

Drafts issued and telegraphic transfers effected.

Commercial Credits established.

Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current, and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterlings, U. S. Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels, and Dollars according to arrangements.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, *Manager.*

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Telephones: C.—3145, Manager's Office.
Telephones: C.—2147, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK." SHANGHAI

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Peking-Hankow Line

Chinese Government Railways

PASSING through China's most magnificient scenic regions, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of eastern Hupei province, the PEKING-HANKOW LINE—the most important of China's rail routes—enables tourists and travelers to obtain a glimpse of Old China.

The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7 55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintin ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

18-654

which the actual demand and nervous shorts were unable to absorb. The market at the moment is holding steady, but the temper of the trade continues bearish and considerable uncertainty is felt as to the future trend of prices.

Regarding the general outlook, the legitimate surroundings of the situation continue to point to the probability of lower prices. Spinners are still showing apathy and coupled with the continued high rate of "Native Interest," only tends to increase their conservatism and seems to induce a policy of procrastination which will be followed as long as the state of the Chinese Money Market shows an erratic aspect.

It would be unwise to disregard the effect of the strength of the months after Chinese New Year on the minds of the holders of actual cotton and on the actions of speculators and although the immediate future appears more or less, involved, we continue to believe in lower prices of the near months.

Yarn.—During the early part of the week the market has been keeping steady; prices have shown little change and trading continued moderately active. At the close, the market declined from three to four taels owing to the uncertain financial position. Some 9,000 to 10,000 bales of various counts and chops of local products have been booked for export to Swatow, Kiangse, Tientsin, Hongkong, Canton, Fukien, Anhwei, Chefoo and Newchwang.

Liverpool, November 17, 1921.

Liverpool Market.—

Middling American, Spot .....10.48 Pence
,, ,, January .....10.10 ,,
,, ,, March .....10.11 ,,
Market:—*Weak.*

New York, November 17, 1921.

New York Market—January .....16.63 Cents
May .....16.58 ,,
July.....16.23 ,,
Spot .....17.20 ,,
Market:—*Weak.*

Bombay, November 16, 1921.

Bombay Market.—

Broach, F. G. April/May .....Rps. 437 per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan..... ,, 308 ,, ,,
Fine Oomra, December/January .. ,, 375 ,, ,,
Market:—*Weak.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow November/December.....Tls. 32.00
Shanghai November/December ..... ,, 28.00
,, M-ginned, November/December ,, 28.50
Taichong November/December ..... ,, 30.00
Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

The American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, November 17, 1921.

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds.....3rd	4½'s	1928.....	96.20
Victory Bonds.....	4¾'s	1922-23 ...	99.70
American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible.....	6's	1925.....105¼	
Standard Oil Co. of New York	7's	1931.....107¾	
New York City.....	4¼	1965.....	97.—
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. Common.....			11¾
Pacific Development Corporation Stock			8.—

Weekly Silk Market Report

Shanghai: A few bales of China Steam Filatures have changed hands during the week, chiefly for Europe. Tsatlee market remains unchanged, with prices steady. Several firms have contracted for Tussahs at Tls. 650 for White Double Elephant grade, January/May deliveries.

The following purchases have been reported during the week:

30 B/s China Steam Filature	Geranium	13/15 X. 1	Tls. 1115
10 ,, ,, ,, ,,	Race Horse	13/15 X. 1	,, 1110
20 ,, ,, ,, ,,	Tls.	11/13 X. 1	,, 1100

For **TRUE INFORMATION** *and*

GENUINE OPINION *of Real China,*

Read

THE CHINESE STUDENTS' MONTHLY

Published by The Chinese Students' Alliance in U. S. A.
From November to June inclusive.

Ta Li, *Editor-in-chief.*

Pao Chao Hsieh, *General Manager.*

Shanghai Agents
Commercial Press.
Chung Hua Book Company.

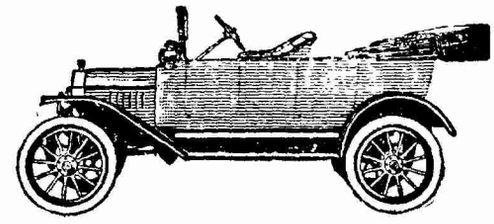
30 cents a copy

Business Office.
2518 Maryland Avenue,
Baltimore, Md. U. S. A.

$2.00 a year.

The Ault & Wiborg China Co.
37 Canton Road
SHANGHAI
Factories & Headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.
Established 1878
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing & Lithographic Inks
Dry Colors
Aniline Dyes
Enamels, Paints & Varnishes
Typewriter Ribbons & Carbon Papers
Writing Fluids
DEALERS IN
Printing & Lithographic Machinery of every description
Papers of all kinds.
Headquarters in China for supplying every need of Lithographic or Printing shops
Foreign experts in all above lines will give you advice at anytime without obligation on your part.
Branch houses carrying stocks at Canton, Hongkong, Hankow, Tientsin and Manila.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR
New Price
Standard 5 Passenger Touring
Tls. 1095
Electric starter is extra Tls. 150
HUDFORD MOTORS
601-603 THIBET ROAD
Phone: C—3804. SHANGHAI



18-655

PARK-UNION
FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL G. $4,000,000

SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS G. $621,000

HEAD OFFICE: 56 WALL ST., NEW YORK

BRANCHES

SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA
CANADA—400 BRANCHES OF THE UNION BANK OF CANADA

SHANGHAI BRANCH

7 Kiukiang Road *Tel. C.—Nos. 5874 & 5875*

CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS

Accepted in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U. S. Dollars, Candian Dollars, Sterling, Interest Rates on Application.

Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business Transacted.

F. V. REILLY,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce
中華懋業銀行

Established by American and Chinese capitalists under special charter of the Government of China, April 12, 1919.

Authorized Capital U. S. $10,000,000
Paid-up Capital U. S. $ 5,000,000

Head Office: PEKING

Branches:
Hankow, Harbin, Manila,
Peking, Shanghai, Shihkiachwang,
Tientsin, Tsinan.

Correspondents throughout the world, including the interior of China.

The Bank receives deposits; grants loans; issues drafts and makes telegraphic transfers; buys and sells foreign exchange; issues commercial and circular letters of credit; collects bills, checks and other documents; and does other general banking business.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 11A Nanking Road
Telephone Nos. Central 5841, 5842 & 5843.
E. KANN, *Manager*
SOOYII K. SHEN, *Assistant Manager*
LOUIS SHEN, *Assistant Manager*

70	,,	,,	,,	,,		
50	,,	,,	,,	,,		
30	,,	,,	,,	,,		
40	,,	,,	,,	,,		
30	,,	,,	,,	,,		
30	,,	,,	,,	,,		
80	,,	,,	,,	,,		
20	,,	,,	,,	,,		
30	,,	,,	,,	,,		
45	,,	,,	,,	,,		
30	,,	,,	,,	,,		
30	,,	,,	,,	,,		
30	,,	,,	,,	,,		
10	,,	,,	,,	,,		
10	,,	,,	,,	,,		
10	,,	,,	,,	,,		
25	,,	Shantung Steam Filature				
38	,,	,,	,,	,,		
5	,,	,,	,,	,,		
5	,,	,,	,,	,,		
20	,,	,,	,,	,,		
15	,,	,,	,,	,,		
20	,,	Meinchow Steam Filature				
30	,,	,,	,,	,,		
10	,,	,,	,,	,,		
20	,,	,,	,,	,,		
10	,,	,,	,,	,,		
10	,,	,,	,,	,,		
7	,,	,,	,,	,,		
75	,,	Yellow Silk				
20	,,	,,	,,			
10	,,	,,	,,			
5	,,	,,	,,			
50	,,	Tsatlee New Style				
20	,,	,,	,,	,,		
370	,,	Tussah Filature				

Factory	13/15	X. 1	,,	1260
Rayon do'r	9/11	X. 1	,,	1200
Reindeer	13/15	X. 1	,,	1140
Double Deer	13/15	1-2	,,	1260
Arbutus	12/22	X. 1	,,	1110
Yuen Shih Kai	9/11	X. 1	,,	1160
C. Z.	13/15	X. 1	,,	1130
Skating	11/13	X. 1	,,	1130
Gold Star & Lily	13/15	X. 1	,,	1160
Double Phoenix	9/11	X. 1	,,	1150
Beauty	12/22	X. 1	,,	1200
Blue Dragon	12/22	X. 1	,,	1130
Two Gods	13/15	X. 1	,,	1120
Centaure	11/13	X. 1	,,	1200
Wilson	13/15	X. 1	,,	1090
Double Eagle	11/13	X. 1	,,	1190
Filature House	13/15	1	,,	1080
Beautiful Butterfly	13/15	1	,,	1100
Motor Car	,,	1	,,	1040
Medial	,,	1	,,	1040
Rose	,,	1	,,	1040
Eight Horses	,,	1	,,	1050
Peony	13/15	1	,,	1060
Double Deer	13/15	1	,,	1070
Dragon Gate	,,	1	,,	980
Long Life	,,	1	,,	975
Dragon Head	,,	1	,,	970
Cloud & Stork	,,	1	,,	1050
Rising Sun	,,	1	,,	1040
Meinchow			,,	520
Kobun			,,	425
S. C.		2-3	,,	496
F. K.		2-3	,,	460
Sheep & Flag		1-2-3	,,	1030
Aeroplane		1-2	,,	1020
White Double Elephant grades 1-2 Tls. 650				

Shipment up to November 15, 1921.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filature	10475 B/s	9822 B/s
Yellow Steam Filature	4323 ,,	391 ,,
White Silks	3202 ,,	3734 ,,
Yellow Silks	7941 ,,	6326 ,,
Tussahs	5262 ,,	2524 ,,

Yokohama: The last cable reports a large demand, chiefly for low grades.

Japanese Report:

The Cocoon Crop

The gathering of cocoons for the last period of the autumn season is nearing its end. There are different estimates made as to the amount of crop; and a more reliable one places the summer crop at about 10 percent. under the yield for the same season of 1920. and the autumn crop at 17 per cent. less than the yield for the corresponding season of 1920. As the spring crop is put at a reduction of 3.8 percent. from the same season of 1920, the total production of cocoons for this whole year is perhaps about 10 percent. below that for 1920.

Conditioned Weight of Raw Silk

In view of an artificial weight given to raw silk intentionally by its sellers and the consequent impairing of the foreign reputation of Japan silk, the Government has decided to establish an office for inspecting the conditioned weight of the staple, although it is still under consideration as to whether the necessary cost will be put in the Budget for the fiscal year of 1921-1922 or of 1922/1923. The place of the establishment will probably be Yokohama.

Silk Export from Yokohama in comparison with total Exports during the first six months of 1921.

	Total Export Yen	Raw Silk Export.	Percentage of Raw Silk.
January	20,420,808	10,347,066	51%
February	27,773,422	14,312,764	51%
March	38,075,541	21,432,265	56%
April	52,668,367	38,604,944	73%
May	47,334,711	30,488,762	64%
June	56,127,898	38,743,851	69%
Total	242,400,747	153,929,652	64%

Stocks in Yokohama opproximately 31, 114 Bales.

Shipments

Season 1921/1922	(July 1st to October 31st)		87,000 B/s
,, 1920/1921	,,		50,000 ,,
,, 1919/1920	,,		107,000 ,,

RAILS

FOR

RAILWAYS
TRAMWAYS
MINE TRACKS
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS
ALL WEIGHTS & SIZES OF
TEE-RAILS
GROOVED RAILS

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY

UNION BUILDING
THE BUND AND CANTON ROAD
SHANGHAI. (CHINA.)

NO. 15 NAKADORI. MARUNOUCHI
TOKYO (JAPAN.)

18-657

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Friday, November 11, to November 18, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mi.le—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Oct. Tael 1.23 equal Gold. $1)

S. S. Monteagle, November 1.

To Baltimore.

Straw Braid, White	Pls.	19

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 50	Pls.	50.60
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	2

To Kansas City.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	278
,, other Ports	,,	15
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	9

To Newton.

Silk, Waste, Shanghai, Bls. 11	Pls.	37.28

To New Jersey.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 150	Pls.	151.15
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 92	Pls.	91.17
Straw Braid, White	,,	27
Skins, Marmot	Pcs.	803

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 60	Pls	60 29
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 1	Pls.	1.04

To Whitehall.

Silk Cocoons, Domestic Pierced:		
Shanghai, Bls. 33	Pls.	99.40
Other Ports, Bls. 15	,,	45.93

S. S. Sagadahoc, from U. S. A., October 12.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 1,300	Pls.	4,576
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	129
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	4,436
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	,,	1,064,080

S. S. Monteagle, from U. S. A., October 22.

Shirtings:		
Grey, 15½ lb, over 110 threads per square inch	Pcs.	3,750
Sheetings:		
Grey, 15½ lb, over 110 threads per square inch	Pcs.	36,000
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	46,489

S. S. Taiyo Maru, November 3.

To Honolulu.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	5
Carpets	Pcs.	12

To New York.

Hair, Horse Tail	Pls.	50
Straw Braid, Mottled	,,	10
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	140
Wool, Sheep's	,,	92
Carpets	Pcs.	208
Skins, Weasel	,,	5,000

To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.40
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	14.60
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	38
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	260
Walnuts, in Shell	,,	1,077

S. S. West Ivis, from U. S. A., October 25.

Cream, Sterilised	Pls.	855
Macaroni	,,	44
Timber:		
Softwood, Clear	Sup. ft.	24,214

S. S. West Calera, November 8.

To Los Angeles.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	8,058
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	164

To New York.

Bristles	Pls.	110
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	180
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	61,200

To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	221

To San Francisco.

Oil, Wool	Pls.	839
Vegetable, Tallow	,,	1,685
Carpets	Pcs.	8

S. S. Apus, from U. S. A., October 27.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 340	Pls.	1,189
Chemicals	,,	23
Pitch	,,	100
Oil, Lubricating	Galls	8,436
Turpentine	,,	1,000
Cigarettes	Mille	49,800

S. S. Lucerie, from U. S. A., October 27.

Jeans, Grey, under 12¾ lb.	Pcs.	3,600
Drills, Grey, over 12¾ lb.	,,	2,250
Motor-cars	,,	11
Skins, Fox, Untanned	,,	893
Typewriters	,,	2
Copper Ingots	Pls.	2,520
Iron Defective Wire	,,	1,727
Zinc Plates	,,	4
Cement	,,	360
Glucose	,,	226
Lard	,,	24
Paper, Unclassed	,,	15
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	65,297

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS
Complete equipment for special purposes.
MINING-CONTRACTORS-PLANTATIONS
We manufacture everything in railway materials and our Engineering Department will be pleased to give you any technical information for your requirements.
KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.
U. S. P. O. Box 705 : : China Office : : No. 1A Canton Road, Shanghai
18-658

TO THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS OF CHINA

Make Money in Your Spare Time!

No doubt many, if not all of the students, in the Universities and College of China have spare time which can be converted into money by little effort. An opportunity is being offered to them which will make this possible and will enable them to earn a constant income to supplement the money they are receiving from their parents and guardians. There may be students whose resources are not sufficient to warrant a higher education and this opportunity may prove the means of their obtaining it.

The chance offered is a legitimate business proposition, that is attractive, not only from the standpoint of the money earned but also from the experience gained in a business way.

Students interested are asked to write to:

The Opportunity Manager

The Millard Publishing Company

4 Avenue Edward VII **Great Northern Tel. Bldg.**

SHANGHAI

18-659

New Books and Publications

My Chinese Marriage

My Chinese Marriage, by M. T. F. Duffield and Company; New York: 1921.

THE many readers of *Asia* who have inquired whether or not the story of M. T. F. would appear in book form, will welcome this volume in which the instalments of "My Chinese Marriage" are reprinted. To those who have not followed the story through the pages of *Asia*, we are glad to recommend it as a real contribution to the literature of human experience. It is an unusual story, this tale of a woman who, in the conventional setting of a Middle Western college town in America had the temerity to fall in love with a Chinese. For her, the ordinary problems of adjustment in marriage are complicated by removal into the exotic environment of China. How she accommodates herself to the new society in which she finds herself, even to the point of living as "first daughter-in-law" under the benevolent matriarchate of her husband's mother, she tells in simple, moving narrative. Not many American women, one feels, could have adapted themselves as she did to the secluded life led by upper-class women on a Chinese country estate. Theirs is a measured existence, with much of dignity and real beauty in it; but it is at best a self-sacrificing existence, generally possible only in a society where the men and women have been taught from birth that the interests of the individual are to be subordinated to those of the family. For a Western woman to accommodate her free pace to the "golden lilies" of her Chinese mother-in-law, is a singular accomplishment. That M. T. F. was able to do so was due, one feels, simply to the strength of the love she bore her husband. The discriminating reader will see in her story the record not so much of a "mixed marriage" as of a successful marriage—the record of a love strong enough to disregard not only the conventional barriers between the races but the petty inconveniences attendant upon the adjustment of two lives one to the other.

Paul Gauguin, His Life and Art

Paul Gauguin, His Life and Art, by John Gould Fletcher. New York; Nicholas L. Brown; 1922.

A CONSCIENTIOUS compilation of the material on Gauguin's life and a dispassionate discussion of his work in its relation to the various modern movements in art make a useful reference book, though scarcely the volume one might reasonably have expected from the pen of so talented a poet as John Gould Fletcher. Perhaps Mr. Fletcher took warning from the sentimental excesses of Charles Morice and flew to an opposite extreme. At any rate, his book seems a little cold, a little perfunctory. He explains Gauguin; yet neither his text nor the rather flat reproductions of Gauguin's paintings that accompany it give any adequate idea of the savage life that glowed through the man upon his canvases. Here are facts, however, and one feels they are accurately presented. As the first comprehensive book written in English on Gauguin, this volume has a real place. Read it, see the artist's work if you can, and you yourself may be able to add the finishing touches to Mr. Fletcher's word-portrait.

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."
TO BE WELL INFORMED READ
THE ASIATIC REVIEW
(Founded 1886)
"An excellent April number." *Morning Post.* "Abundant fare is here provided." *Times.*
Five Shillings. Published Quarterly. £1 per annum.
Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by:—Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobé & Mr. Michizo Masuda, etc., etc.
Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.
Proceedings of the East India Association.
Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.
ARCHAEOLGOGICAL SECTION—LITERARY SUPPLEMENT—NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION
Publishers: EAST AND WEST, LIMITED, 3 Victoria Street London, S. W. 1.
Agents for the Far East: Kelly & Walsh; Maruzen & Co.

HOW IS YOUR BONFIRE?

THE Carthaginians were the greatest traders of their time. These Carthaginians would sail along the Mediterranean with a boat load of merchandise until they reached the coast of Libya. There they would unload their cargo and then lighting a big bonfire near their goods would return to their ship.

The inhabitants drawn by the bonfire, would come out of their city to inspect their goods. If they liked the merchandise they would deposit a pile of gold nearby and retire behind their walls. The Carthaginians would again land, weigh the gold and if its value was adjudged sufficient to compensate for the value of the merchandise, they would take it and sail away. If insufficient they would load their cargo and sail away to other ports.

This bonfire was the first merchandise advertisement in history.

The Oriental Press Adv. Dept.
113 Avenue Edward Seventh, Shanghai

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

DONALD ROBERTS, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

1. The Washington Conference

Read the article on pp. 544-545, which is a summary of the news of the first week of the Conference. Students should if possible follow the events of the Conference in the daily newspapers. Be careful to note such news as is given as fact, and distinguish it from reported opinion and "prophecy."

Questions. 1. What were the exact terms of the proposal made by Secretary Hughes at the opening of the Disarmament Conference? 2. What would this proposal if accepted mean for Great Britain and for Japan? 3. What is said to have been the effect of this proposal? 4. What is the general thought in the inaugural address of President Harding? 5. Which seems to have so far been given the greater amount of attention at the Conference-Disarmament or Far Eastern Questions? 6. What remarks has Dr. J. C. Ferguson made on the subject of "international control" of China.

2. China and the Washington Conference

Read the article beginning on p. 545.

Questions. 1. What does Great Britain expect to accomplish at the Conference? 2. Why should she desire to continue the Anglo-Japanese Alliance? 3. How would you sum up America's aspiration? 4. What kind of "guarantees" does France desire? Do you judge that she is justified in designing such guarantees? (of the words of Bismarck in 1867: "A war between such near neighbors and old enemies as France and Prussia, however it may turn out, is only the first of at least six.") 5. Is it likely that Japan favors disarmament? Give a reason for your answer. 6. Does China demand the withdrawal of such privileges as foreign nationals enjoy in China under the form of extraterritoriality, or does she demand only proper assurances of their ultimate withdrawal?

3. The Open Door in China

Read the article pp. 547-551. Those who wish to make a study of any questions touching upon the subject of foreign rights and interests in China will find the book of W. W. Willoughby, here mentioned, the most convenient as well as the most up-to-date book on the subject.

Questions. 1. What was it that Secretary Hay asked of the other Western nations in his Open Door note? (The note is given on p.547.) 2. Do you find general agreement in the replies of the different governments to this note? 3. Make a list of the different agreements made by the Western governments and by Japan in which mention is made of the Open Door. 4. In what year was the Anglo-Japanese Alliance first made? 5. What was the Treaty of Portsmouth, and when was it made? (p. 550). 6. Is the Open Door a purely *commercial* understanding, or has it a *political* significance?

2. Domestic Affairs

1. The Present Situation in China.

Read the editorial article p. 541-542.

Questions. 1. Is it justifiable to state that "at no time since the inauguration of the Republic have political conditions been worse than they are today"? 2. Does public opinion appear to be much disturbed by the idea that the Peking government may fall at any time? 3. Do you think such fears are exaggerated? 4. What is the reason for the feeling that a crisis is at hand? 5. If the present government should collapse what would be likely to happen? Would the militarist tuchuns come into power again? 6. What do you think to be the likely outcome of the present military situation in which General Wu Pei-fu is concerned? 7. Comment of the views here expressed regarding the idea of foreign intervention in China?

2. Conditions in the Central Provinces.

Read the news items on p. 566 (lower half, and p, 568, which show what is happening in Hunan, and in the central provinces.

Questions. 1. Do you find any continued effort, that gives any promise of success, towards a national convention to bring about political unification in China? 2. What is to be the purpose of the Conference at Paotingfu?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Economic and Financial Conditions during October

Read the article that begins on p.551. The questions are grouped under the headings used in the article.

Questions: Trade 1. Explain why trade is killed by a high rate of interest? 2. Find out if you can the rate of interest that is paid by farmers in the district in which you live? What do you think of the results upon agriculture of such a rate of interest? 3. The statement is made that increased imports into China and decreased exports are "to the deriment of China." Do you believe this? Explain the reason for your answer. 4. For many years England has imported more than she has exported? Do you believe that this was bad for England? 5. What effect is the political situation in China having upon economic and trade conditions?

Silver and Exchange 1. What plan has Japan that will require a large amount of silver? 2. Why is it important that this plan will be carried out gradually? 3. Explain how the Canton mint can make a profit out of the coining of twenty cent pieces. 4. What do you think of the plan of letting the mint out to private individuals? 5. How is the present low value of German marks explained?

Topic 2. China's Progress in Industry

Read the items under this heading to be found on pp.576-80.

Questions: 1. What is a commercial museum and what is the reason for its establishment? 2. What provinces in China produce tin? 3. What explanation is given of the bankruptcy of the Shui Hua Match Manufacturing Company of Hankow? 4. Do you know the reason for larger American purchases of silk from Canton? 5. What plan is there in connection with the ship St. Louis? Have you ever heard of a similar plan?

Topic 3. What the Ships Carry Between America and China

Turn to the list on p.585 and try to answer the following questions:

1. Why does China buy raw cotton from the United States when she herself exports large quantities of raw cotton? 2. State the province or the city in China that is the probable place of origin of the exports from China to the United States such as antimony, bristles, and camphor.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, James L. Gardiner.

OFFICE HOURS 9 1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

Nov. 19, 1921, Cause No. 1537. U S. v. Choy; testimony taken of Pickette and Lo. Adjourned until November 21.

" 19, " " " 1528, U. S. v. Lavers; testimony taken of Lavers.

" 19, " " " 1545-1546, U. S. v. Willis and Rugley; testimony taken of Hall and Revallo

" 19, " " " 1548, U. S v. Bautista; testimony taken of Shu and C. P. C 1025.

" 19, " " " 1517, Van Corbeck v. Grand Hotel Kalee; testimony taken of Mrs. Van-Corbeck; adjourned until November 21.

" 21, " " " 1537, U. S. v. Choy; statement made by defendant.

" 21, " " " 1517, Van Corbeck v. Grand Hotel Kalee; testimony taken of Mrs. Van-Corbeck and Kayser

UNITED STATES v. JACK GAYNOR.

(Cause No. 1426; decided August 2, 1921.)

SYLLABUS

(By the Court)

1. **EVIDENCE:** Rule of reasonable doubt applied.
2. ID.: OFFER TO COMPROMISE an offense with which a party is charged is admissible in evidence against him. The rule is different than in civil cases.

H. D. Rodger, Esq. Special U. S. Attorney for the prosecution.
J. W. Schoenfeld, Esq. for the defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is a prosecution for an assault alleged to have been committed on a Chinese chauffeur on July 11 last about 3 a. m. The chauffeur is the only witness who testified to the assault but several Chinese witnesses employed at the Del Monte Club and two Americans testified to having seen the accused there during the night preceding and two Chinese, Sung Sze Pao and Wang Chu Hei tell of seeing the accused go back to the Del Monte about three o'clock driving a car. A chit which defendant admits having signed but states that it was two nights previously, is offered in evidence and likewise an offer to compromise by paying the motor car company, the physician's bills "and all other expenses incurred in this case."

Defendant denies that he was in the car with the chauffeur or at the Del Monte on the night in question though he admits that he was there two nights previously. He says that he was on duty at the Custom House from 1:10 a. m. until morning and in this he is corroborated to a certain extent by three foreign witnesses one of whom, B. R. Martin states that he was relieved by defendant "about five or ten minutes past one"; another Stellingwerff who says that he saw him at 3:45 and a third, J. J. Martin who states that he saw defendant at 8:10 and that his hours were from one to eight.

A letter from the Commissioner of Custom was also mentioned in the testimony to the effect that defendant "reported at one and signed off at eight." Another foreign witness, Hansen testified that he was at the Del Monte on the morning of July 11 from midnight until 4 a. m. and looked around for the defendant but failed to find him.

It will be seen that there is an almost irreconcilable contradiction between these two groups of witnesses. It was possible of course for the defendant to have been at the Del Monte before one o'clock on the evening in question and still to have been on duty as he claims at the Custom House from 1:10 a. m. on. But it was not possible for him to have been on duty and at the place of the assault at the hour fixed by any of the witnesses. Nor does it seem possible that if as charged he committed the assault about 3:00 a.m. he could have been on duty at the Custom House, as claimed by an apparently disinterested witness, at 3:45.

The documentary evidence is invoked as turning the scale against the accused but the chit bearing his signature might as he claims have been signed on the occasion of his visit two nights previously. It conatins nothing in itself to connect it with the night

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

Nov. 19, 1921, Cause No. 1525, Shanghai Municipal Council v. Tenney; judgment for costs.
" 21, " " " 1537, U. S. v. Choy; dismissal.
" 21, " " " 1517, VanCorbeck v. Grand Hotel Kalee; judgment in favor of plaintiff.
" 23, " " " 1528, U. S. v. Lavers; dismissal.
" 23, " " " 1545, 1546, U. S. v. Willis & Rugley; turned over to Naval authorities.
" 23, " " " 1548, U. S. v. Bautista; ordered to pay Shu $4.00 for hospital expenses.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Nov. 16, 1921, The Oriental Industrial Company; articles of incorporation.
" 16, " Cause No. 1541, Martin v. Schlobohm; complaint.
" 16, " " " 1542, Martin v. Rakusen; complaint.
" 16, " " " 1543, Martin v. Stone; complaint.
" 16, " " " 1540, U. S. v. Martin; complaint; order.
" 17, " " " 1541, Martin v. Schlobohm; summons to answer issued.
" 17, " " " 1542, Martin v. Rakusem; summons to answer issued.
" 17, " " " 1543, Martin v. Stone; summons to answer issued.
" 17, " " " 1544, Fischer v. Stone; petition; order.
" 17, " " " 1537, U. S. v. Choy; marshal's return of warrant of arrest.
" 17, " " " 1525, Shanghai Municipal Council v. Tenney; motion for judgment.
" 17, " R. S. Boyd & Co. Ltd.; articles of incorporation.
" 18, " " " 1379, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. Reid's Ltd. Inc.; affidavit; writ of attachment issued.
" 18, " " " 1548, U. S. v. Bautista; complaint.
" 19, " " " 1545, U. S. v. Willis; complaint.
" 19, " " " 1546, U. S. v. Rugley; complaint.
" 19, " " " 1379, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. Reid's Ltd. Inc.; complaint in intervention.
" 21, " " " 1379, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. Reid's Ltd. Inc.; motion and notice.
" 21, " " " 1536, Minder Singh v. Bonifacio; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" 22, " " " 1541, Martin v. Schlobohm; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" 21, " " " 1542, Martin v. Rakusen; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" 21, " " " 1543, Martin v. Stone; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" 21, " " " 1547, U. S. v. Allen; affidavit; warrant of arrest issued.
" 21, " " " 1320, Quelch v. Crawley; intervention.
" 22, " " " 2549, Hans Rude Hansen v. Reid's Ltd. Inc.; petition for appointment of receiver; consent of receiver; order; bond of receiver.
" 22, " " " 1547, U. S. v. Allen; marshal's return of warrant of arrest.
" 22, " " " 1539, U. S. v. Peak; marshal's return of warrant of arrest.

of the assault. The other document is objected to on the ground that an offer of compromise is inadmissible. This is a well established rule in civil cases and the reason for it is that

> "The law favors the settlement of controversies out of court, for which reason a person is entitled to 'buy his peace' or to endeavor to do so, without danger of being prejudiced in case his effort should fail." [1]

But this doctrine could not be applied to criminal cases because the law does not favor, nor usually sanction, the compromise of crime. Counsel has cited no authority, and we have been unable to find any, where the rule was applied in criminal causes. The document is, therefore, admissible but is not necessarily conclusive for it expressly disclaims any admission of guilt and recites that it is given "merely to save myself from losing my position."

According to all the testimony on this point others besides the accused were involved in the affair. The chauffeur says that there were four in the car and three who assaulted him. One of the Government's foreign witnesses testifies that on the morning after the assault another than the accused came to the Del Monte and told the witness, "I am the man that hit him in the eye" and the witness adds, "I guess he was the man all right."

It seems quite possible that the accused was in some way connected with this party or with those mentioned by the chauffeur and that it was to conceal this connection that he made the offer of compromise. Evidently he knew something about the affair or he would not have made the offer. But unless he was actually present or in some way contributed to the commission of the offense he would not be criminally liable. There is no claim that he contributed otherwise than as a principal and no testimony except that of the chauffeur that he actually participated in the assault. In view of Stellingwerff's testimony that he saw the accused at the Custom House at a time so near that of the assault we cannot say that the chauffeur is sufficiently corroborated to establish a case against defendant beyond a reasonable doubt. If there is any such doubt he is entitled to the benefit of it. [2] And in appearance and in manner of testifying the accused did not impress us as one who was fabricating his evidence. Nor do we suggest that such was the case with the prosecution's witnesses. They may have intended to be truthful and may have been mistaken either in identification or as to the time when they saw the accused.

There is one other consideration. If defendant is guilty of assault he must also be guilty of perjury and, as already suggested, he did not seem to us like a perjurer and upon the evidence before us we do not feel that we could convict him of that offense. While there are some suspicious circumstances against him we do not feel that they are sufficient to overcome the presumption of innocence and the testimony in his favor.

Applying the rule of reasonable doubt he is hereby acquitted with costs *de officio*.

1. Corpus Juris XXII, 308.
2. U. S. v. Martin, I Extraterritorial Cases, 549.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the Week: Malone, London; B. A. Tozzer, New York; G. S. Andrews, New York; P. S. Crawley, Local; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Spears, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Heisler, New York; Dr. Houghton, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Fox, Soochow; C. H. James, Local; W. W. Stifler, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. S. Brown, New York; R. J. Harrison, Manila; H. Young, Manila; W. H. Podesta, New York; A. Barton; Major and Mrs. W. C. Philoon, Peking; I. A. Loeb, Chicago; Mrs. Goodwich, Manila; Wilboux, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Meyer, San Francisco; Miss S. Meyer, San Francisco; W. R. Courtney, New York; M. Marshall. Hankow; S. P. Leigh, Hankow; C. E. Turek, New York; A. Yinman, Peking; Mrs. E. Stevenson, Weihaiwei; E. Rowntree, England; Mr. and Mrs. Oldenborg, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Lobb, Tokyo; Mendeza, Peking.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. Vergez, Honkong; G. H. Evans, Sydney; G. H. Smyth, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Davy, England; Miss C. Ecans. England; W. Kisam, Shanghai; R. Meadmore, Peking; Miss Elizabeth. Aargor, Honolulu; Miss Maurice Samson, Honolulu; S. G. Writemore, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. H. Skappel, Peking; Miss C. A. Nelsen, Soochow; Miss A. B. Aatsen, Soochow; W. Zuhlir, Kobe; Otto Boghruiger, Batavia, ; Capt. Rogers, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Vesly, Tokyo: Miss Vesly, Tokyo; B. Muller, Tokyo; Andersen; Dr. David Bergstrom. Tokyo; Lt. Constantin, Shanghai.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Adamson J. Alkazin, M. Arlt, R. R. Belbin, Miss. Benson. Mr. & Mrs. R. F. Breaker Mrs. M. Bernard, C. W. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Boutras, P. Bardwil, G. Bililios, R. E. Buns A. E. Broberg, A. E. Crawford, Mrs. A. A. Carstensen, H. O. Currie, Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Chang E. Cockett, T. D. Dunn, Dr. & Mrs. T. B. Delburgo, Mrs. I Damazio, J. S. Dean, H. W. Davie, J. P. Errickson, Mr. & Mrs. P. S. Fisher, A. O. Frischling, F. C. Fergusom W. Fitch, Mrs. S. Goodfellow, Miss Grant. J. H. Gainsborough, O. B. Guttas, S. Houfe, Mrs. W. W. Hiatt, P. Henderson, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Hausheer, Mr. & Mrs. M. E. Hausheer, Miss E. Hederi, J. N. Hendericks, F. E. Hodge, Mrs. L. E. S. Joseph, S. M. Joseph, I. Kentwell, L. K. Kenyon, W. J. Kimbal, Miss J. Katomi, M. F. Koehler, C. B. Levy, L. A. Lafuente, A. Luchich, K. Lowe, Mrs. A. M. Mills. Mrs. Geo. Martin, Dr. P. Mortimer, S. F. Moutrie, Mrs. A. McKeldin, Miss McCloskey, Miss H. Masseboeuf, Mrs. J. Marshall, F. B. MacDonald, Mrs. W. Moeller, Mrs. & Mrs. P. MacMinn, D. C. Moodie, Mrs. Moebins, Mr. & Mrs. W. O. MacLean, N. Nom, Mr. & Mrs. T. O'Brien, Mrs. J. Onderuyzer, A. Patc, Mr. & Mrs. P. W. Prescott, F. G. Palmer, Mr. & Mrs. L. C. Pentydross. Mrs. F. H. Rowden, E. Rohk, W. Romar, Mr. & Mrs. C. L. Richterman, Mr. & Mrs. S. N. Richterman, Miss G. Robjohn, Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Reynolds, Mrs. L. F. Reilly, P. J. Ross, J. Raine. J. T. Ryan, J. Somekh, D. S. Seth, Mr. & Mrs. S. A. Sacks, N. Shellim, Mr. & Mrs. E. Stringfellow, Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Scheffer. S. Sheffer, Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Stigter, Mr. & Mrs. Saton, H. A. Schyver, L. Selph, Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Talbot, D. G. Tetukoff, Mrs. T. Tilsley, F. V. Tegetmeier, Mr. & Mrs. M. Toda, N. Vanderpool A. G. Vandestadt, Mrs. Whyte, A. White, Mr. & Mrs. T. C., Waite, W. J. B., Windle, J. H., Walker, P. A., Young, S. S.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from July 11 to July 20, 1921

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1 Present year	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train Kilts. run Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Kilts.	Kilts	%
Peking-Hankow	112796	339112	517	452425	360000	.....	12715944	.....	750872	-5.90	3720480	144177	.....	3.87
Peking-Mukden	198768	420852	1482	621102	273683	.....	14725607	2679348	.....	17.72	3893543	819776	.....	21.05
Tientsin-Pukow	149308	232269	4151	385728	243254	.....	9293036	917088	.....	9.87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	27260	119667	3737	150664	105624	.....	2797496	.....	516712	-18.46	988550	149910	.....	-15.16
Shanghai-Nanking	115095	69191	3875	188161	63643	.....	3809539	465446	.....	12.21	1402195	63523	.....	4.53
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	55996	25470	424	81890	9354	.....	1814410	137719	.....	7.59	720149	2827	.....	0.39
Cheng-Tai	14335	50719	163	65217	20590	.....	1717967	.....	726747	-42.31	593068	.....	91993	-15.51
Canton-Kowloon	27195	3369	709	31264	6049	.....	711972	129808	.....	18.23	238601	.....	1989	-0.82
Kirin-Changchun	15991	45521	249	61671	18676	.....	1522857	249149	.....	16.36	349384	17346	.....	4.96
Taokow-Chinghua	3311	13832	342	17485	6004	.....	492394	.....	81162	-16.49	201265	.....	5967	-2.96
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	919	7336	.....	8255	7416	.....	165372	.....	100914	-61.02	67056	.....	66263	-98.82
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	1118	64	543	1725	1494	.....	26929	17713	.....	65 73	21895	18775	.....	85.77
Kaifeng-Honan	15312	15423	439	31174	13739	.....	974728	106304	.....	10 90	281283	27550	.....	9.80
Wuchang-Changsha	12459	19888	.....	32347	19442	.....	836967	65735	.....	7 85	434657	164716	.....	37.90
Ssu-Tao	4869	16025	33	20927	9076	.....	434714	.....	28662	-6.59	103204	.....	4803	-4.65
TOTAL	764642	1378738	16655	2150035	1158044	.....	52039935	2493241	.....	4.79	13015330	1237585	.....	9.50

C. C. WANG

Director of Railway Department, Ministry of Communication.